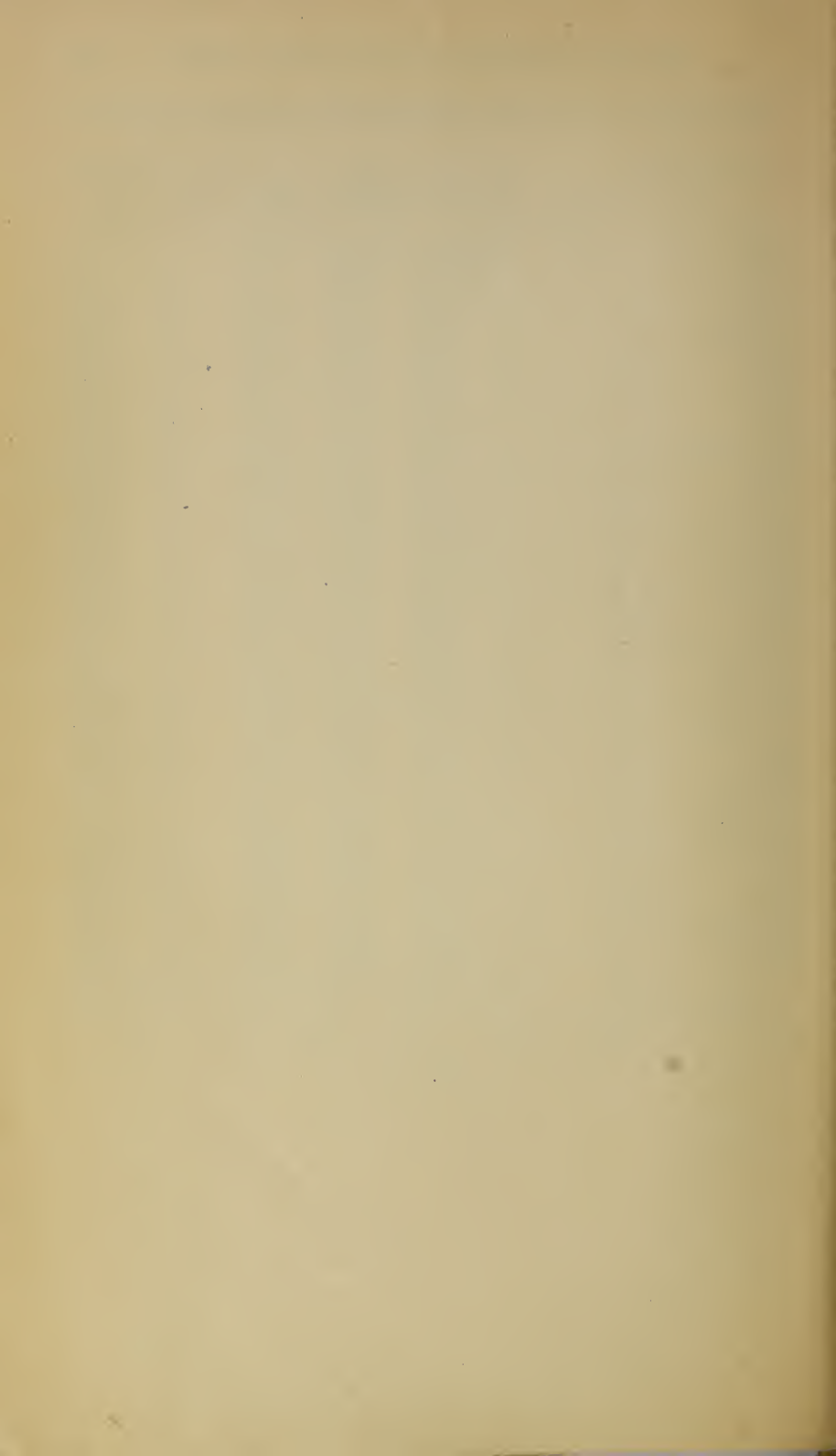


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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS,  
A. C. TRUE, DIRECTOR.

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THE FARMERS' INSTITUTES IN  
THE UNITED STATES,  
1907.

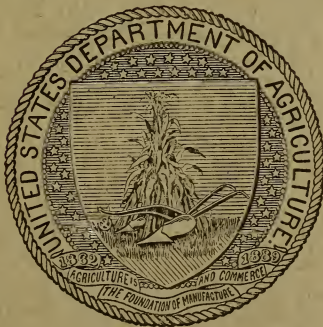
BY

JOHN HAMILTON,

*Farmers' Institute Specialist, Office of Experiment Stations.*

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[Reprint from Annual Report of the Office of Experiment Stations  
for the year ended June 30, 1907.]



WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1908.



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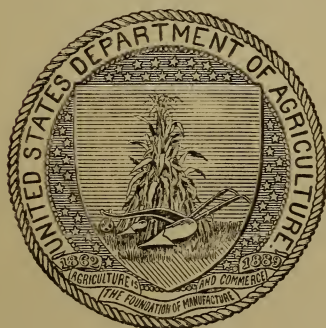
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# THE FARMERS' INSTITUTES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1907.

By JOHN HAMILTON,

*Farmers' Institute Specialist, Office of Experiment Stations.*

Farmers' institutes were held during 1906-7 in all of the States excepting Nevada and Texas, and in all of the Territories excepting Alaska and Porto Rico. The States of Florida and Washington, reported in 1906 as having suspended their institutes for lack of funds, have both been granted appropriations by their legislatures and will reopen their institute work next year. New Mexico, which had also failed in securing an appropriation last year, again made application to the legislature of 1907 for support, but was denied. Notwithstanding this failure to get Government assistance, the institutes were maintained in 1906-7 by the agricultural college and the agricultural experiment station, and funds have been set apart for carrying on the work during the season of 1907-8. The State government of Arkansas has for the first time recognized the institute work by making an appropriation of \$3,000 to the agricultural experiment station for institute expenses for the biennial period ending June 30, 1909.

## INSTITUTE STATISTICS.

Of the 45 States and Territories reporting, 44 give the total attendance at all of their institutes at 1,596,877, which is an increase over the number reported in 1906 of 297,705. The number of institutes reported in 1907 was 3,927, as against 3,521 in 1906, a gain of 406. The number of one-day institutes as given in the reports was 2,063, or 35 less than in 1906; the two-day institutes in 1907 numbered 1,784, or 473 more than in the previous year; the three-day institutes in 1907 were 80, as against 112 in 1906. The number of sessions of institutes held in 45 States and Territories in 1907 was 11,514, a gain of 105 over 1906. The average attendance in 1907 at each session was 138.8, an increase per session of 24.8 over the average of 1906.

The appropriations for institute work in the States reporting for 1907 aggregated \$284,450.67, an increase over the appropriations of 1906 of \$14,778.29, or, comparing States only that have reported for both years, the increase would amount to \$15,811.29. The appropriations for the year 1908 as reported by 42 States aggregate \$285,076.89.

If the States not reporting appropriations for 1908 receive sums equal to their expenditures for institutes during the past year, there will be added \$21,512.05, making a total for 1908 of \$306,588.94, or an increase of \$22,138.27 over 1907.

### FORMS OF ACTIVITY.

Eighteen States are reported as having held round-up institutes. The total number of sessions is given at 154, and the attendance at 30,244. Fourteen States reported 125 independent institutes, with an attendance of 46,600. Five States ran railroad specials. The attendance is given for but four and amounted to 40,705. Five States held normal institutes with an attendance of 3,775. Two States held several sessions of field demonstration work, with an aggregate attendance of 1,000. Another has reported normal meetings for instruction and special fruit growers' and dairymen's institutes held at various times, with an aggregate attendance of 10,000. Special institutes and picnics were held in another State at which State lecturers were present and gave instruction, with a total attendance of 15,000. An agricultural Chautauqua was held in one State, continuing through ten sessions, with an attendance of 2,125. Eleven States held women's institutes, ten of them reporting 713 sessions. Eight States reported 363 sessions of boys' and girls' institutes; and one, a summer school for farmers, held in 1906 for seven days, with an attendance of 405, at which ten to twelve hours' instruction was given each day. In Kansas 2,794 boys engaged in corn contests in 40 counties, 250 girls were listed in contests in the growing of flowers, and 150 in contests in home gardening. In Indiana eight summer institutes were held specially for farmers' wives and children, and in Illinois 60 out of 102 counties were represented at the winter (two weeks) short course at the university at Champaign by winners in corn-judging and bread-judging contests.

The total number of persons reached during the year exclusive of the women's institutes, the boys' and girls' institutes, and judging contests and schools is 1,746,326, an advance over the previous year of 120,904. The teaching force actually employed by the State institute directors was 1,084. Of these, 386 were from the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, who contributed 3,556 days of time. This is an increase in the number of lecturers supplied by the colleges and stations of 44 over last year and of 435 days of service.

Records showing the training of 1,287 farmers' institute lecturers are now on file in the office of the Farmers' Institute Specialist, together with the topics which they severally discuss. An analysis of these records shows that 605 hold university or college degrees: of those who have been in college but have not graduated, 21 attended

college classes one year, 49 two years, and 38 three years. Ninety-nine of the lecturers had complete and 24 had partial courses in academies, 138 were high school graduates, 7 had partial high school courses, and 306 had common school education.

### SPECIAL SUBJECT INSTITUTES.

Special subject institutes are rapidly growing in favor. Most of the States have held special dairy, fruit-growing, corn-judging, and cattle-judging institutes. These meetings were devoted to the discussion of but one of these topics, were continued from two days to a week, and were conducted by expert instructors who gave practical demonstrations in connection with their lectures.

### NORMAL INSTITUTES.

The number of States holding normal institutes for the instruction of their lecture force is increasing. The necessity for equipping lecturers to meet the demands of the institute work is constantly growing more pressing, and the State directors are endeavoring to add to the number of those who can be utilized for instruction work by offering them opportunity to acquaint themselves with the latest information in their several specialties. They are doing this by bringing their corps of instructors together at their State experiment stations and agricultural colleges to hear lectures by the teaching and investigation force at these institutions.

The grade of instruction which the institutes require is constantly being elevated. To effect this the State directors are obliged to select their lecturers with greater care than formerly, and consequently find themselves embarrassed in securing a sufficient number to carry on the work. The necessity for some organized method for supplying competent institute teachers is becoming greater each season, and will doubtless result in compelling the institute managers to employ lecturers for the entire year or at least for such period as will justify competent men and women in making this kind of work a profession to be pursued as continuously as that of a professorship in a college or normal school.

### ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL.

Frequent requests are received for material illustrative of various agricultural subjects. These requests are no doubt due in part to the fact that the Department has on hand a number of illustrated lectures issued by the Office of Experiment Stations. Requests of this character are likely to become more numerous as agricultural education develops.



The six sets of syllabi of illustrated lectures that were prepared over two years ago have met with general approval. During the past winter these lectures have been in constant demand, showing that they are meeting a want that is quite widely extended, and that they are presenting the topics which the lectures discuss acceptably. The approval with which the lectures have been received seems to justify the extension of this method of giving instruction to include a wider range of topics. With a view to securing additional lectures a number of officials of this Department were requested to prepare syllabi upon subjects with which they were most familiar. As a result engagements have been completed with members of the Department for several such lectures.

In addition to these syllabi by Department officers, arrangements have been completed with specialists outside of the Department for four additional illustrated lectures upon the following subjects: Farm Homes, Farm Architecture, Tobacco Culture, and Farm Poultry.

#### THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS' INSTITUTE WORKERS.

The twelfth annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers was held in Washington, D. C., October 23-24, 1907. There were 131 delegates present, representing 25 States and 4 of the Provinces of Canada.

The association was welcomed to Washington by Prof. W. M. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and by Dr. A. C. True, Director of the Office of Experiment Stations. Professor Hays emphasized the importance of providing for agricultural high schools through the country, and outlined a plan for their management. Doctor True called attention to the place that the living teacher has in rural improvement. In speaking of this, he said:

We must have in this country a much more efficient means of getting at the practical farmers through the living teacher, and thus bringing home to them the results of all of the investigation that is going on in their behalf. We have been sending out publications without limit almost, and they have done much good, but more and more I believe that if we stop there we shall have only a very moderate measure of success in educating the mass of farmers for improved practice, but if we can get at them in their own communities with the living teacher, and keep that up year after year, then I believe there is great hope of leavening this whole mass so that agriculture as a whole shall become a really progressive industry and our farmers generally be intelligent and prosperous men.

The president of the association, Prof. E. A. Burnett, of the Nebraska University and Station, directed attention in his annual address to a quality that is in danger of being lost out of modern agriculture through the abandonment of hand work and the substitution of

machinery in carrying on farming operations. He called it the "artisan spirit," or the pride which the individual should take in his calling. He spoke of the practice exercises as carried out in corn and grain growing contests, live-stock exhibitions, and stock-judging classes, the offering of prizes for well-kept farms, and similar contests which require the application of skill and good judgment in farm operations to win, as promising much for the restoration to agriculture of the artistic excellence that seems to have been at least partially lost, and for begetting a spirit of pride in an occupation that affords so many opportunities for the display of business ability and professional skill.

He noted the constantly increasing difficulty in getting a sufficient number of capable institute lecturers, and referred to the introduction of movable schools as a partial remedy, in that it would provide employment for lecturers throughout the year. In his opinion a material service could be rendered by the National Department in furnishing speakers for institutes, in introducing and trying out some of the newer ideas like the traveling institute school and other forms of extension work, and in making known the investigation work of the Department of Agriculture.

The reports from the State, Territorial, and Provincial directors of institutes showed that there is a general realization of the need for better organization in the institute work in order that the instruction may be more economically given and its character improved. The most marked instance of organization reaching all of the people is, perhaps, that now in operation in the Province of Quebec. By virtue of a law passed in 1893 a farmers' club may be established in every parish and every municipality of a township in the Province. The law contains provisions which enable these associations to buy thoroughbred stock and to hold competitions for the best-managed farms, standing crops, etc. Five hundred and ninety-one of these clubs are now organized in the Province, with a membership of 55,141. The membership subscriptions in 1906 amounted to \$69,766.23, and the government aided the various clubs to the extent of \$25,260. Almost every club owns thoroughbred live stock—swine and cattle.

The provincial department of agriculture employs many lecturers to visit the clubs and deliver lectures and give advice. The great improvement of the agriculture of the Province is attributed to the activity of these organizations and their initiative in the introduction of improved stock and seeds and better methods of practice.

The reports also show that the movable schools of agriculture are becoming recognized as valuable adjuncts in institute methods. The equipment of one of these schools consisted of 50 animals, including horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, transported from place to place as a part of a perambulating stock-judging school. These were accom-

panied by a staff of six or eight instructors, all of whom were experts in their line, spending two weeks in each place visited and teaching classes regularly organized for instruction. A hostler, a herdsman, and a shepherd accompanied the stock, feeding and caring for it, and bringing it before the classes for inspection during the class-room hours. At the close of each school a stock-judging contest is held and prizes are offered for the best judging, open for competition to the members of the school only. The two persons standing highest in each school have their fares paid by the department of agriculture to the spring show of live stock for the Province to compete for the grand championship trophy annually awarded by the department.

### COLLEGE EXTENSION WORK.

An examination of the work conducted by the agricultural colleges shows that they are all interested in agricultural extension; that most of them are doing something in this direction, and that a few have organized for carrying on the work in a comprehensive way.<sup>a</sup>

The examination, however, also shows that with the exception of the short courses, which can hardly be regarded as extension in character, the activities of these institutions in the direction of agricultural extension have been along informational and advisory rather than educational lines. They have been engaged in imparting information in agriculture, rather than in providing education. In two or three instances educational work has been outlined, but as yet very little has been actually undertaken.

The dissemination of information respecting agriculture was a necessary preliminary in order to arouse interest in agricultural education. This work has hitherto been engaged in by many organizations not professedly educational. The colleges have joined in this propaganda, and until now have confined their efforts of an extension nature almost wholly to information-giving work.

The time now seems to be at hand for undertaking along extension lines that for which what has been done is preliminary and preparatory, viz, the more specific and extended work of giving instruction in agriculture of an educational character. This work of necessity will devolve upon the educational institutions to conduct. It lies in their field, and is a legitimate part of their activities.

"Information giving" has been and can in the future be carried on by organizations not strictly educational. These organizations should continue to hold meetings, provide for instructive addresses, distribute literature, hold fairs, print papers, and run excursions. Many of these extension organizations have been voluntary, such as clubs, societies, granges, and like associations. Others are under State

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<sup>a</sup> See also U. S. Dept. Agr., Office of Experiment Station Circs. 72 and 75.



auspices, as the farmers' institutes, State dairy associations, State poultry associations, State horticultural associations, etc.

Notwithstanding the fact that their special mission in the future should be to conduct the more strictly educational form of extension, the colleges ought still to assist in carrying on this informational kind of extension work, not perhaps to the extent hitherto required or in the manner formerly practiced. They should certainly do this in States where the control and management of the farmers' institutes are in their hands. Their main work along extension lines ought, however, in the end to be of a more strictly educational character, and to efforts in this new direction their strength in the future should be principally devoted.

While, as has been stated, the colleges without exception commend the idea of extension work in agriculture and are engaged in conducting it to greater or less extent, there seems to be in some directions a fear that in assuming responsibility for this line of activity there is danger of lowering the standard of college work as provided for resident students; a fear that those who complete work prescribed for the extension courses may not be distinguished by the public from those who take the full four years' course in college, and thus that the name of the institution will be brought into disrepute through the impression going abroad that its educational standard has been lowered.

This objection may be met by organizing the extension feature into a separate department of the college with a corps of men to officer it, its lines of work clearly set out in the catalogue for public information, and by having a distinct name to distinguish it from the regular courses adopted for resident students.

### NEW FORM OF EXTENSION WORK.

A form of agricultural education extension has been undertaken by the State grange of the State of Washington which is quite original and promises valuable results. The officers of the State grange contemplate the preparation of schedules of courses of study upon special agricultural subjects, each course to continue through two or three years, to be taken up by the local granges. Each grange is expected to form classes among its membership in one or more of these courses.

The courses provide for the use of text-books and bulletins for study upon agricultural subjects. Lessons are assigned at each meeting, and papers upon these subjects are to be prepared by the members of the class for presentation and discussion at the next general session. A committee in each grange is appointed to take charge of the classes, and the class exercises are to be conducted in the open meeting.

By this means systematic and extended study of various agricultural subjects are provided for, and the entire membership of the organization is afforded opportunity for improvement both from the study of the lessons and from the general discussion which the study develops.

The method is suggestive in that it is capable of application in the farmers' institute work if the State and local institute societies are properly organized and adequately equipped.

### **AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

Foreign countries for many years have appreciated the importance of instructing rural people in agriculture. In addition to agricultural teaching in their universities, colleges, normal schools, academies, secondary and common schools, numerous special classes of adults are organized in the country districts for instruction by itinerant methods. Professors of agriculture under government direction are sent out to give instruction in the normal and rural schools, and to organize farmers' societies for the promotion of agriculture. Numerous agricultural high schools have been established, particularly in Denmark and Sweden, and are attended by large numbers of rural people of mature years. Demonstration fields, showing the effects of various manures, methods of culture, and varieties of seeds upon crop production, are found everywhere. More than three thousand of these demonstration fields and farms are in operation in France alone.

Movable schools of agriculture form an important part of the educational system in all of these countries. They embrace schools of general agriculture, schools of forestry, horticulture, market gardening, apiculture, aviculture, dairy schools, poultry rearing, farriery, domestic science, and on other similar agricultural subjects. Expert advisers are employed by the State to visit individual farmers and give advice with regard to the methods of operation best adapted to their conditions. Universities and colleges are extending their activities to outlying communities and to farming people who are unable to leave their farms to attend classes at the collegiate centers. The practical results of these efforts are shown in the increased production of these countries as compared with the United States where such systematic efforts have not yet been undertaken.

### **THE LIVING TEACHER.**

It is a matter worthy of special note that most of the information given abroad to farmers is imparted through personal teaching, advice, and instruction, and not through bulletins and books. This fact is most significant in that it is a radical departure from the methods



pursued in the United States, which has thus far depended almost solely in the dissemination of agricultural information upon the printed page, and the slow progress that has been made in agricultural improvement in the United States has no doubt been largely due to the fact that the information that these bulletins, pamphlets, and other printed matter contain has not been brought through personal representatives to the attention of those for whom it is intended.

The movement, therefore, that looks toward the placing of the living teacher in direct contact with the tiller of the soil through the farmers' institute, the movable school of agriculture, and the itinerant advisory professor, as well as the teaching of agricultural subjects to children in the public schools is in the right direction, and is in conformity with the best practice and most successful results secured after many years of experiment in education in foreign countries.

### PUBLICATIONS.

The following publications relating to farmers' institutes have been issued during the year:

Bulletin 178, A Course in Fruit Growing for Movable Schools of Agriculture, 100 pages; Bulletin 182, Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers, 90 pages; Circular 51 (revised), List of State Directors of Farmers' Institutes and Farmers' Institute Lecturers of the United States, 32 pages; Circular 72, Report of Committee on Extension Work of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, 8 pages; a reprint from the Office of Experiment Stations Annual Report, 1906, Farmers' Institutes in the United States; and a Revision of Farmers' Institute Lectures 2 and 3, 30 and 28 pages, respectively.

There were prepared for the printer, but not actually issued: Illustrated Institute Lecture on Roads and Road Building, with 41 photographs; Illustrated Institute Lecture on Tobacco Culture, with 46 photographs; Course of Study on Cereal Foods for Movable Schools of Agriculture, 15 lectures with practicums and list of references; Syllabus of Lecture on Selecting Beef Cattle, accompanied by 10 charts painted on canvas, 36 by 42 inches, and two outline cartoons, 36 by 42 inches; and Second Report of the Committee on Extension Work of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. A number of other publications are in course of preparation.

### STATE REPORTS.

Numerous items of interest in the reports of the State directors are incapable of tabulation or are peculiar to a particular State, and

at the same time are important to a complete record and understanding of the progress of the institute work as it develops each year. In order that the great body of institute workers may be familiar with this progress the principal points are incorporated in the following narratives under the respective names of the States and Territories:

#### ALABAMA.

Institute director.—C. A. Cary, professor of veterinary science, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

The farmers' institute work in Alabama during the past year was directed principally along the line of the improvement of the livestock industry with special reference to cattle-tick eradication. Attention was also called by the institute lecturers to the necessity of home production of feed stuffs, rotation of crops, and diversified farming. The work at present is conducted by the board of trustees of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the agricultural experiment station. The funds available for institute expenses are altogether insufficient for enabling the State director to make a complete tour of the entire State during any one year. The small sum of \$600 has been all that has been available, and this has been donated from the funds of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Last winter (1906-7) the State legislature appropriated the sum of \$4,000 to the State department of agriculture, which can be used for institute work in part as the department may elect. The expenditure of this sum, however, is wholly in the hands of the commissioner of the department of agriculture and industries, and is not available for use by the State institute director.

During the latter part of July and the first part of August, 1906, a summer school for farmers was held at Auburn continuing through seven days with attendance of 405. Ten to twelve hours' instruction was given each day. The school was made up of representative farmers present from nearly every county in Alabama.

During the year 33 sessions of institutes were held with a total attendance of 2,857. Sixteen members of the agricultural college and experiment station staffs were engaged in institute work, and contributed sixty-four days of time.

Institutes for colored people have been conducted under the direction of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. The lecture service is performed chiefly by members of the faculty of the industrial institute. No funds are received from the State for the support of this work, but the expenses are met out of the funds of the institution. The chief work in this direction, however, is at an annual convention or round-up meeting held at the institute and continuing for two weeks, to which a number of teachers are brought from outside of the State to give instruction.

## ALASKA.

Institute director.—C. C. Georgeson, special agent in charge of agricultural experiment stations, Sitka.

Farmers' institutes have not been held in Alaska, chiefly owing to the fact that the districts adapted to farming are widely separated and sparsely settled. Work of this character for the present is conducted by the special agent in charge of the agricultural experiment station at Sitka as he visits the various sections in the interest of his experiment and demonstration work.

## ARIZONA.

Institute director.—R. W. Clothier, superintendent of farmers' institutes, Phoenix.

During the past year 20 institutes were held in Arizona, consisting of 20 sessions, with a total attendance of 1,000 persons, at a cost of \$300. The work was conducted for the most part by members of the agricultural college and experiment station staff, six of whom were on the lecture force during the season. The direction of the work has been placed by law in the hands of the agricultural experiment station. The expenses were borne by the experiment station out of a fund which provides for the expenses of the establishment of farmers' institutes and short courses of instruction throughout the Territory. Until recently the general control of the institute work has been in the hands of the director of the experiment station. During the past year a superintendent of farmers' institutes has been appointed who will devote his entire time to the development of the institute work. The leading topic of interest for the Arizona ranchman is water. The moisture conditions determine the location of every farm, and the securing of an adequate supply of water is consequently of paramount importance in Arizona agriculture. The storage of a sufficient supply and the economic use of water furnish, therefore, the principal subjects of discussion.

## ARKANSAS.

Institute director.—W. G. Vincenheller, director of agricultural experiment station, Fayetteville.

There was nothing done in Arkansas in institute work last year by the agricultural experiment station owing to lack of appropriation for this purpose. Forty-one sessions of institutes, however, were held under the auspices of this Department through Mr. D. A. Brodie, Assistant Agriculturist, Bureau of Plant Industry, who conducted a series of meetings in the southern part of the State. This work was undertaken after consultation with the director of institutes for the State, and meetings were held at 35 different points.



Owing to the excessive rains, which rendered the roads almost impassible, the attendance at many of these meetings was comparatively poor, and the holding of night sessions in the country districts was altogether impossible. The State experiment station cooperated by sending a special speaker on several occasions, and the Bureau of Animal Industry of this Department also contributed the service of one man during a portion of the season.

The last legislature recognized the importance of the institute work by making an appropriation to the agricultural experiment station of \$3,000 for the two years ending June 30, 1909. This appropriation will not be available until the 1st of July, 1907. It is proposed by the institute director to hold a series of institute meetings during the coming year that will embrace the entire 75 counties of the State.

#### CALIFORNIA.

Institute director.—W. T. Clark, superintendent of farmers' institutes, Berkeley.

The work of the farmers' institutes in California the past year consisted mainly of meetings of a general character, although to a limited extent the "special-purpose" institute was further developed. These special-purpose institutes were confined to viticulture or to a phase of this subject. The subject chosen is, so far as practicable, one of direct interest to the locality in which the institute is held. The plan adopted has been to accompany the lectures with practical demonstrations in vineyards, and for this purpose two or three hours in the morning are devoted to the lectures, and the afternoon is spent in the vineyards, where the ideas set out in the lectures are illustrated in practice. The principal topics which have been taken up at these viticultural institutes are the following: Starting a new vineyard; pruning table grapes; pruning wine grapes; pruning raisin grapes; pruning young vines; the Phylloxera of the vine; resistant vines; methods of grafting; Oïdium of the vine and methods of control; new varieties of grapes, and fertilization of vineyards.

The interest shown in these special institutes has been very encouraging and the attendance has been quite good, equaling in numbers the average attendance at institutes of a more general character.

During the year 84 institutes were held, consisting of 296 sessions, with a total attendance of 20,470. There was in addition a general institute held, continuing through 8 sessions, with a total attendance of 2,500. The appropriation for the year for institute purposes was \$6,000. The control of the institute work is vested in the regents of the University of California, who are authorized to hold institutes for the instruction of citizens of the State in the various branches of agriculture. They are also authorized to make such rules and regu-

lations as they may deem proper for organizing and conducting the institutes, and may employ an agent or agents to perform such work in connection therewith as they deem best. A brief report of the proceedings of the year's work of the institutes is published and distributed through the regular mailing list of the agricultural experiment station. Twelve thousand five hundred copies of this report were printed and distributed last year. Owing to differences in local climates and leisure seasons in various parts of the State, institutes are held every month in the year.

#### COLORADO.

Institute director.—H. M. Cottrell, superintendent of extension work and farmers' institutes, Fort Collins.

Institutes were held last year in Colorado in every county where there are agricultural interests. One six-day farmers' institute short course was held in Delta, and 112 farmers attended who were not able to spare the time to make the trip to the agricultural college for the regular short course. A tuition fee of \$2 was charged to each member of the class taking the short course, and 14 instructors from the Colorado Agricultural College taught in this course. Sessions were held every day from 8 to 12 o'clock, from 1 to 5, and at night. The success of this method was pronounced, and the college is planning to hold several of these short courses the coming winter. Subjects along agricultural lines will be treated by instructors from the college, the community where the school is held to select the topics. Each course will continue six days, with morning, afternoon, and evening sessions each day. The requirements are that 100 people shall agree to attend, and shall pay a fee of \$2, the community where the short course is held to furnish the hall for holding the school, with heat and light.

Sixty-two regular institutes were held, consisting of 171 sessions, with a total attendance of 16,960. The average attendance at each session was 99. The appropriation for institute purposes was \$4,000 by the State, and \$1,003 were received from other sources. The appropriation for the coming year is \$5,000. Sixteen members of the agricultural college and station staff participated in the work.

#### CONNECTICUT.

Institute directors.—James F. Brown, secretary State board of agriculture, North Stonington; J. G. Schwink, jr., secretary Connecticut Dairymen's Association, Meriden; H. C. C. Miles, secretary Connecticut Pomological Society, Milford.

In Connecticut the farmers' institute management is in the hands of three distinct organizations—the State board of agriculture, the

State dairymen's association, and the State pomological society. Each of these organizations has held institutes during the year. No report has been received respecting the work of the State board of agriculture.

The work of the dairymen's association has been a continuation of the methods in use during the past few years. It is still endeavoring to reach out into new fields and into the back districts with information, with a view to developing and improving the dairy industry in the less favored localities. The association has for the past twenty years or more received an annual appropriation of \$1,000 from the State to help carry out the purpose for which it was created, but during the past two years, owing to the popular demand for more extensive institute work, and as the finances of the association were not sufficient to meet this demand, an increase of \$500 was asked of the legislature and was granted. The influence and inspiration that have gone out from these meetings are beginning to show permanent results in many parts of the State. New barns and stables have been built after the most modern methods of sanitary construction; more thought and care is given to the dairy herds, both as regards feeding balanced rations economically, and in the production of these rations for the cows; and silos for the storing of immense crops of forage are springing up on every hand. The keeping of records of individual cows is a feature of the educational work of the association, and is resulting in its adoption by nearly all of the progressive dairymen. The art of breeding and rearing the dairy cow is receiving attention, and is becoming one of the leading subjects for meetings of the association.

The association cooperates through its director with the granges and farmers' clubs of the several counties. It also utilizes progressive men, professional teachers, successful working dairymen and farmers, in giving instruction in institute meetings. A round-up annual meeting was held last year with an attendance of over 650 people at each session of the two-day meetings. Twenty-three institutes were held during the year, consisting of 49 sessions, with a total attendance of 7,847. The cost of the institutes, including the salary of the secretary of the association, was \$1,040.

The pomological society held 15 institutes made up of 25 sessions, with a total attendance of 1,675 and at an expense of \$325. One field meeting or picnic was held in the summer of 1906, with an attendance of about 200, and there was also an annual winter meeting of the society, continuing for two days, with a total attendance of 2,500. A brief annual report of the work of the farmers' institutes is published in the regular report of the society. The special topics assigned to be discussed at the institutes during the past season were spraying, fruit culture, and the San José scale. Four members of



the faculty of the State agricultural college and three members of the staff of the State agricultural experiment station assisted the lecture force in the institute work, all of the service performed being without compensation excepting the actual traveling expenses.

#### DELAWARE.

Institute director.—Wesley Webb, corresponding secretary, State board of agriculture, Dover.

Institutes were held in all three of the counties of Delaware. In Kent and Sussex two series of meetings were arranged for, each series practically covering the two counties. At every meeting special attention was given to agricultural education. The necessity for procuring a farm for the agricultural college and the experiment station was presented at every meeting, and as a result of this the legislature appropriated money, and appointed a commission to purchase a farm for these institutions. Twelve institutes were held, covering a period of nineteen days and composed of 51 sessions, with a total attendance of 9,210. The appropriation for institute purposes is \$200 to each county. Four of the agricultural experiment station force contributed thirty-four days of service in institute work. The meetings are advertised through the newspapers, by notice given in the granges, by programmes distributed by the school children, and letters to individual farmers. The proceedings of the institutes are made a part of the report of the State board of agriculture, of which 5,000 copies are printed and distributed each year. The special topics assigned for discussion during the coming season are agricultural education, corn breeding, and dietetics.

#### FLORIDA.

Institute director.—P. H. Rolfs, director of the agricultural experiment station, Gainesville.

There was no organization for conducting farmers' institutes in Florida during the year ended June 30, 1907. This was on account of the legislature of 1905 having failed to make an appropriation for institute purposes for the biennium. Although the work was not regularly organized, members of the agricultural experiment station force lectured from time to time at various farmers' meetings during the year. These meetings, however, were of a sporadic character, and could scarcely be classed under the head of institutes. The last legislature, which adjourned June 1, 1907, appropriated a lump sum for carrying on the institutions of higher education. This sum has been put into the hands of the board of education for distribution. Ten thousand dollars has been set aside for farmers' institutes to be used during the next biennium, beginning July 1, 1907. The work of

organizing for the prosecution of the institutes for the next two years has been in progress, and the institutes will be put into active operation as soon as the institute season opens.

#### GEORGIA.

Institute director.—A. M. Soule, president agricultural college, Athens.

During the past year \$2,500 was expended in conducting the institutes, but no record has been secured as to the number of institutes held or the attendance. The work of the farmers' institutes in Georgia has recently been reorganized by the appointment of Prof. A. M. Soule, president of the State college of agriculture, to take charge of the institutes, and application has been made to the legislature now in session for an appropriation to carry on the work.

#### HAWAII.

Institute director.—Jared G. Smith, agent in charge of agricultural experiment stations, Honolulu.

On January 21, 1907, the annual meeting of the farmers' institutes of the Territory of Hawaii was held at the Kamehameha school in Honolulu. The afternoon session was devoted to the business of the organization. The evening session consisted of an interesting programme, and was well attended. Papers were presented upon Hawaiian crop blights, the camphor industry, and there was also an address by the director of the experiment station giving information upon the growth of the several agricultural crops of the Territory within the past decade.

Early in December the Hawaiian Poultry Association held its second annual exhibition, to which the members of the farmers' institute organization were invited, and a joint exhibit was made of poultry and agricultural products. On May 25 a most important meeting of the institute was held, devoted to the furtherance of the new college of agriculture now being founded in Hawaii. The subject of the meeting was "Our new college of agriculture; its aims, principles, and possibilities." To this meeting the official board of regents of the college and prominent educators were invited, and a large amount of valuable information was presented. A report of this meeting was printed in the Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist for June, 1907, of which 1,000 copies were issued and distributed. Fourteen sessions of institutes were held during the year, with an aggregate attendance of 550, at a cost of \$62.05. Five lecturers from the experiment station were employed in giving instruction in the institutes. The director reports that an annual appropriation of \$2,000 would enable the institute to inaugurate an annual or semi-annual agricultural exposition, which would prove a valuable stimulus to the island agriculture.



## IDAHO.

Institute director.—H. T. French, director agricultural experiment station, Moscow.

Last winter a normal institute was held at Meriden, which extended over five days, and embraced cookery demonstrations as well as other lines of instruction. The total cost of this meeting was \$142.08. The small amount expended for institute work during the year was due to the fact that the legislature curtailed the institute funds two years ago, but last winter the usual appropriation of \$1,000 each year was awarded. The demand for institute work is increasing, and a series of meetings will be held this winter (1907-8), beginning in November. The extended institute of from four to six days' duration is gradually taking the place of the shorter sessions, especially where institutes have been held for two or three years past. Applications for extended institutes have been made by two or three of the leading towns in southern Idaho to be held during the coming winter.

The institute work is altogether in the hands of the agricultural experiment station. The necessity for the immediate rebuilding of the administration building recently destroyed by fire has made it necessary to devote all of the energies of the institution to securing an appropriation adequate for this purpose. On this account no effort was made to increase the amount for institute purposes which has been appropriated during the past few years. It is proposed to continue the demonstrations in domestic economy, particularly along lines of the preparation of foods, and to increase the instruction given along dairy lines for the encouragement of this industry in the State. Some of the localities where institutes have been held during the past few years are now taking the initiative in holding very successful meetings managed by local talent, from which much good is resulting. On account of the great distances to be traveled the institute director has been unable to meet all of the demands presented for institute instruction.

## ILLINOIS.

Institute director.—F. H. Hall, superintendent of farmers' institutes, Aurora.

The Illinois Farmers' Institute is managed by a board of trustees consisting of the State superintendent of public instruction, the professor of agriculture of the University of Illinois, the president of the State board of agriculture, the president of the State horticultural society, the president of the State dairymen's association, and one member from each Congressional district of the State, selected by delegates from the district present at the annual meeting. This board of directors elects a secretary and a superintendent of farmers' institutes. Each county institute is entitled under the law to an appro-

priation of \$75 per year contingent upon its holding one or more institutes of not less than two days' duration, and of which proper public notice has been previously given. The employment of speakers is in the hands of the local institutes as well as the duty of making the arrangements for holding the institutes, such as selecting the location, the preparation of the programme, and securing entertainment for institute speakers. Last year 111 institutes were held consisting of 589 sessions with a total attendance as reported of 333,350, the largest attendance ever reported for any one State. The expenditures for institute purposes amounted to \$27,386.95. This includes the salary of the superintendent, the salary of the secretary, an appropriation to the State board, the amount received from county boards of supervisors, amounts paid in by local subscribers, and appropriations to the counties.

There is no fund for the employment of State lecturers. The director of each district consisting of more than one county is required at the request of the executive committee or superintendent of institutes to call a conference of his district at some convenient point consisting of the president and secretary of each county farmers' institute (or persons selected by them as alternates) for the purpose of arranging the time and place of holding the next county institutes in the district, and of cooperating in securing speakers. The districts referred to are the Congressional districts of the State, each of which is represented on the board of State directors. The approval of the district director is required in fixing the dates of the institutes in his district, and the complete institute programme for each county institute must be submitted to the district director for his approval before having it printed and distributed, at least twenty days prior to the time of holding the institute. An annual round-up institute attended by about 4,000 persons was held continuing through five sessions.

The Grout farmers' boys encampment in Scott County was a feature in institute work that continues to attract interest and seems to be growing in appreciation. Mr. Grout invited all of the boys who had part in the corn-judging classes in the 10 counties of his district to spend the week ending August 4 at one of his farms. Their only expense was to get there. He set up on one of his farms near Winchester five tents, one being a small tabernacle, locating them upon a knoll in a woodland pasture, and also provided cots and plenty of straw. The boys brought blankets. Fifty-four boys came to the encampment. There was a full programme of instruction each day. Professors Farr and Hall, Doctor Hopkins, Mr. Rowe, and Mr. Grout were the instructors, furnishing not only the facts of science relating to agriculture, but also imparting personal inspiration to the young men and placing them in the right attitude toward agriculture and useful living.

The purpose has been to inspire young men who are engaged in agriculture to seek the mastery of their business in all of its principles and details, and to develop within them ambition to know some line of agriculture to its fullest extent.

During this year more than 60 of the 102 counties of the State were represented at the winter short course (two weeks) by young men and women who were winners in the corn-judging and bread-judging contests at the county institutes.

The women's institutes in Illinois have now organized associations in 79 counties, and in all of these they have held meetings during the past year, at which there were 21 speakers, at a cost of \$1,070. An edition of 20,000 copies of the report of the institute proceedings and of the meetings of the women's associations is printed annually.

### INDIANA.

Institute director.—W. C. Latta, superintendent of farmers' institutes, Lafayette.

During the past year 996 sessions of institutes were held, with a total attendance of 177,441. The expense in conducting the institutes was \$12,700. Eight members of the agricultural college and experiment station staffs were engaged in the work and contributed fifty-four days of time. A report of the work of the year is printed annually, the edition usually being about 1,000 copies. These are distributed among the members of the general assembly, and to active institute workers throughout the State. A conference of the institute workers is held annually at the university at Lafayette. This past year the attendance was about 175, and the conference continued through four sessions. A new institute law was passed by the last legislature and approved by the governor March 9, 1907, which provided for the payment from each county treasury of an annual sum not exceeding \$100 to the county chairman of the farmers' institute, provided there is presented a verified statement giving a true and correct statement of the attendance at such county institute, which statement shall contain the names of the persons so attending; and no name shall be listed as attending unless the person so listed shall have attended at least one full session of such institute and paid a membership fee of at least 25 cents. Such statement shall also show the total amount of membership fees collected at such institute, and a true and correct itemized statement of the expenses of the county institute, the receipted vouchers showing payment in full of all expenses so itemized being attached to such report.

The new law also provides that where there is an organization known as the "women's auxiliary organization" for county institute work, such auxiliary organization may charge and collect an annual membership fee of not less than 15 cents, and upon the president of the auxiliary organization making a verified report to the president



of the county organization, the auxiliary organization shall be considered a part of the county institute, and the report of the auxiliary organization shall be combined with the report of the county institute. No warrant shall be drawn by the county auditor upon the county treasurer for institute purposes in excess of the total receipts of membership dues for that year.

The committee on experimental agriculture and horticulture of the board of trustees, together with the faculty of the school of agriculture of Purdue University, are intrusted with the carrying out of the provisions of this act.

#### IOWA.

Institute director.—J. C. Simpson, secretary State board of agriculture, Des Moines.

Interest in the farmers' institutes in Iowa is increasing. Eighty of the 99 counties of the State held institutes and received State aid to the amount of \$5,614.53 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906. This was an average of \$72.69 to the county, the maximum amount appropriated for each county being \$75. There is a serious defect in the method of reporting which prevents the secretary of the State board of agriculture receiving institute statistics promptly. As the law now stands the itemized expense account is filed with the county auditor and by him with the State auditor. The State auditor then issues a warrant and sends it to the county treasurer, who in turn delivers it to the proper institute officer. Additional reports are sent to the office of the secretary of agriculture, but in this respect the law is not mandatory, and they are often not sent in, or come too late to be of special benefit. It is the opinion of the State director that the law should be changed to require that the reports must be filed in his office as soon as the institutes have been held. They could then be filed and published in bulletin form and be ready for distribution before the institute season again opens in the fall. He recommends that the sum now allotted to each county (\$75) be increased by the next general assembly to at least \$100.

A most important movement for reaching agricultural people with high-grade systematic instruction in agriculture was inaugurated by the Iowa Agricultural College last year. It consisted in the establishment in the college of a department of agricultural extension made up of a series of five schools upon special topics—domestic science, animal husbandry, farm crops, soils, and horticulture.

The need on the part of those who are actually engaged in the business of farming for more extended and exact information respecting the various operations of farm practice became so urgent in Iowa that the subject was taken up by a number of gentlemen interested in the development of her agricultural people. In a conference or

series of conferences held by these gentlemen the subject of methods for securing the better education of farming people was thoroughly discussed. Among the conclusions reached, as stated in the report of the superintendent of agricultural extension, July 1, 1907, were the following:

First, that education extension work is needed; that it is fundamentally correct, being based upon the greatest fact in modern education, namely, that education is for every one, and therefore must be carried to every one. Second, that the people are ready and anxious for it, as shown by the remarkable attendance at meetings of this character, and the interest taken in agricultural education extension work. Third, it was agreed that it should include two lines of work: First, and most important, a force of men who should devote their entire time to discovering the really important agricultural questions, and through such means as short courses, county experiment stations, farmers' institutes, special trains, etc., help to improve these conditions and better the methods, not of occasional persons who are able to attend college, but of every citizen who farms directly or indirectly. It was also argued that out of all this would come greater interest in this greatest and most valuable of occupations—agriculture—and a greater interest in and love for the best of all homes, the farm home. That all this means greater efficiency for the individual—that is, the laborer, the real producer of wealth. Also a greater and better citizenship for Iowa, which after all is the foundation of the greatness of a State. Second, that it should include correspondence schools of agriculture, to the end that men and women on the farms should have some of the benefits of agricultural education. During the winter months there is considerable time at home each day for study. It is practically impossible to go away to attend even a two-week short course owing to the chores which demand attention each day. The importance of this was all the more apparent too from the fact that no agriculture whatever is taught in our rural or city schools.

As a result of the conferences a bill was formulated and introduced before the thirty-first general assembly of the State, which was subsequently passed and approved, April 10, 1906. Under this act the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was authorized to organize and maintain a system of agricultural extension work. The college authorities were empowered to give instruction in corn and stock judging at agricultural fairs, institutes, and clubs, and to aid in conducting short courses of instruction at suitable places throughout the State; to give lectures and demonstrations on the growing of crops and fruits, on stock raising, dairying, land drainage, and kindred subjects, including domestic science. The work was to be planned so as to carry to the communities remote from college the benefits of skillful instruction given by the teachers in the State college, and the results reached in the work of the experiment station. An appropriation of \$15,000 was granted for carrying the work into operation. This sum has been increased by the last legislature to \$27,000. A faculty consisting of a corps of ten teachers and assistants was organized, and several of these schools were held in different parts of the State.

The popularity of the method is seen from the fact that there were 1,750 applications for the schools and lectures. Of these, 658 engagements were filled, and 292 meetings were held. Thirty-eight different places have made request for short courses during the coming year, and dates have been fixed for eleven of these, each to continue for about one week. One hundred registered applicants are required before a short course will be granted, and each member must pay a small registration fee. The local people must in addition provide a hall for the meeting, equipment for conducting the work, and pay the expenses of the lecturers while engaged in teaching in the schools. They must attend to the advertising, provide the extra help needed, and look after such other incidental matters connected with the prosecution of the work as may be necessary.

Although the schools have been in operation but one year the results have been quite satisfactory, and the college is greatly encouraged in its efforts in this respect. It is the best equipped and most thoroughly organized effort yet undertaken in this country for reaching agricultural people at their homes with systematic and personal instruction given by capable teachers to selected classes. The results will be watched with great interest by all who are in any way connected with agricultural education extension work.

#### KANSAS.

Institute director.—J. H. Miller, superintendent of farmers' institutes, Manhattan.

The Kansas farmers' institutes are under the direct control of the Kansas State Agricultural College. One hundred and thirty-five institutes were held last year, with a total number of sessions of 358 and an attendance of 20,200. The amount appropriated for institute purposes was \$4,064, and the appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1908, is \$6,300. Fifteen members of the experiment station staff attended the institutes as instructors, and contributed three hundred and four days of service. In addition to the regular institutes there were six picnics, with an attendance of 15,000; two wheat special trains, one over the Santa Fe Railway, continuing six days, with an attendance of 7,300; and one over the Northern Pacific for four days, meeting 3,860 people. There was also an alfalfa train, with an attendance of 16,760. Two agricultural Chautauquas were held, with an attendance of 2,125.

The superintendent of institutes visited 9 of the 21 county high schools and addressed the students on agricultural subjects. Contests in corn have been arranged for in 40 counties, with a membership of 2,794; contests on flowers with a membership of 250, and in gardening of 150. The topics specially assigned for institute discussion



throughout the State were for eastern Kansas, corn; and for western Kansas, wheat. It is proposed that next year's institutes will be devoted to a live-stock campaign accompanied by demonstrations in cattle feeding and dairy work.

#### KENTUCKY.

Institute director.—Hubert Vreeland, commissioner of agriculture, Frankfort.

Institute work in Kentucky has received new impetus by the enactment of a law during the last session of the legislature which gave to the department of agriculture an appropriation of \$20,000 in addition to the \$13,000 already appropriated. The original \$13,000 was for the department of agriculture, labor, and statistics, and as the commissioner is given a wide latitude in the expenditure of this money he can, if the funds are needed, use a portion of it for institute work. The new bill provides for a state board of agriculture, forestry, and immigration to be operated in conjunction with the bureau of agriculture, labor, and statistics. The commissioner of agriculture is by virtue of his office chairman of this board, and the director of the experiment station is an ex-officio member. There is also a member from each appellate court district in the State elected by the farmers' institutes of their special districts at the time of the annual State round-up meeting. Of the \$20,000 appropriated, \$2,000 are to be used for forestry and \$2,000 for immigration, and for salaries for clerks to the extent of \$3,000 a year, leaving \$13,000 which can be used for the holding of farmers' institutes. During the last fiscal year the department has held a two-days' institute in each of the 119 counties of the State, and in a few of the counties two institutes have been held. The institutes are advertised from four to six weeks in advance and the effort is to make them a county affair, attracting visitors from all sections of the county in which the institute is held.

The law appropriating the original \$13,000 for the bureau of agriculture, forestry, and immigration provides that the commissioner may offer premiums for the products of the State. It has been found that this has a tendency to create interest at the institute, and begets a friendly spirit of competition as well. During the last year the farmers brought live stock to the doors of the court-house or other places where the institutes have been held, where they were judged for points by experts in the presence of the farmers. At the State farmers' institute held in Shelbyville in February there were several fine specimens of both beef and dairy types exhibited on the opera-house stage and judged before a large audience. This was an especially attractive feature. With the present appropriation Kentucky is in position to take place in the first rank of the States in the holding of institutes. There is at least one permanent institute organization in every county in Kentucky.

## LOUISIANA.

Institute director.—Charles Schuler, commissioner State board of agriculture and immigration, Baton Rouge.

A number of institutes were held during the months of February and March in 1906 through some of the parishes in the northern part of Louisiana, and although they were fairly successful the interest as shown by the attendance was not as great as in the previous year. The commissioner of agriculture conducted several of these institutes, with the assistance of four professors from the State agricultural college and experiment station and two ladies from the industrial institute at Ruston. The giving of instruction in domestic science was introduced two years ago into the farmers' institutes and has been continued during the past season under the superintendence of teachers from the industrial institute, with added interest and profit. The institute director has made special effort to have the institute work placed under the supervision of a special institute director, and requested the general assembly at its last session to grant authority to appoint an officer of this kind who could devote his entire time to the supervision and conduct of the work. The legislature did not grant the commissioner's request, and the institutes are consequently still in the hands of the commissioner as heretofore.

Ten institutes were held, consisting of one session each, with a total attendance of 500. The commissioner has concluded to abandon the institute work in Louisiana until the legislature provides an officer who shall have charge of its development, and be able to give it his undivided attention. The annual appropriation of \$2,000 for institute purposes was made by the legislature as in former years.

## MAINE.

Institute director.—A. W. Gilman, commissioner of agriculture, Augusta.

Farmers' institutes were held in all of the counties of the State last year excepting Aroostook, where the farmers' institute special train made an extended trip. The institutes numbered 33, composed of 65 sessions, with a total attendance of 4,771. Six institutes were held in connection with the granges and farmers' clubs, with an attendance of 720. A dairy conference, continuing through three days with an exhibit of dairy products and machinery, was held, attended at every session by a large number, and much interest was manifested. The amount appropriated for institutes by the State is \$3,000. This does not include the salary of the superintendent. Two members of the faculty of the agricultural college and one from the staff of the agricultural experiment station were upon the institute force. A summary of the work of the institutes during the year, with abstracts of



a number of lectures delivered at the various meetings, are published in the annual report of the department, 6,000 copies of which are printed and distributed through the members of the legislature, the agricultural societies, granges, farmers' institutes, and other agricultural organizations.

#### MARYLAND.

Institute director.—W. E. Amoss, director of farmers' institutes, Benson.

In Maryland 23 institutes were held during the year—6 one-day, 15 two-day, and 2 three-day—made up of 121 sessions. The total attendance was 9,833, and the amount appropriated for institute purposes was \$6,000. A summer school of institute people was held at the Maryland Agricultural College, which was subdivided into 24 classes, and continued through 10 sessions, with an attendance of 169. A boys' session is held in connection with each institute, and a number of women's institutes upon poultry, dairying, and home sanitation subjects were held during the year. One institute for colored people was conducted, with an estimated attendance of 300. A number of the papers submitted by the colored farmers were more than ordinarily interesting and instructive. The superintendent calls attention to the importance of local organization in his farmers' institute work. He states:

I have been working for twenty years for local institute organizations in this State. When first given charge of the department I had in mind the importance of organization among the farmers. \* \* \* It has been fortunate for me that in the past it was necessary for me to attend all of the institutes, for it has brought me in close touch with the people and given me a knowledge of their needs and the conditions under which they are living. The time has come when the work of the department has grown to such an extent that it will not hereafter be possible for me to be present at all of the institutes, which I regret very much.

The experience of this director is common to all of the States in which the farmers' institute work has developed into anything like considerable proportions. The management is being compelled to adopt some form of local organization in order that the work may be continued and expanded.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Institute director.—J. L. Ellsworth, secretary State board agriculture, Boston.

There were 155 sessions of institutes held last year in Massachusetts, attended by 19,692 persons. The average attendance at each session was 127, an advance upon the previous year. The amount appropriated for institute purposes was \$2,750. A "better farming special" train was run, and a field meeting of the board of agriculture was held for demonstration work. Nine members from the

faculty of the State agricultural college and five from the staff of the State agricultural experiment station were employed upon the institute force. An additional thousand dollars was received for institute work from the legislature, but this appropriation came too late in the season to be available during this year. In Massachusetts the institute meetings are held under the auspices of the local agricultural societies, so that in every county there is an organized body responsible for the work. The dates, places, and programmes of the several institutes are arranged for by the board of agriculture after consultation with the local societies. In connection with the institutes, bulletins, crop reports, nature leaflets, and reports of field meetings are issued periodically by the State department of agriculture.

### MICHIGAN.

Institute director.—L. R. Taft, superintendent farmers' institutes, Agricultural College.

The farmers' institutes held during the past year have given evidence of increased interest in such gatherings in nearly all of the counties. The number of the so-called county institutes has been 70. This provided one for nearly every county of the lower peninsula and for ten of the counties of the upper peninsula.

Although the winter season as a whole was quite favorable to the securing of large meetings, severe storms and bad roads considerably reduced the attendance in quite a number of the counties.

With few exceptions the institutes lasted for two days each, but in a number of cases, including Manistee, Barry, Berrien, and Oakland, three-day institutes were held, while in other counties it was preferred to hold the meetings only one day for the county institute and thus secure an increased number of regular one-day institutes.

The number of one-day institutes has been 259.

The attendance has varied considerably in some of the counties as compared with previous years. This has been due in some cases to the fact that the weather may have been either more or less favorable than last year, but it has generally resulted from the fact that many of the meetings have been placed at points where institutes have not been held before and where as the people knew little regarding the aims and objects of the meetings they took less interest than would have been the case at points where institutes had been held previously.

The speakers have for the most part been the same as in previous years, although a few persons have been added to the force. Although some were undoubtedly handicapped by being unfamiliar with the methods used in conducting meetings, the recruits have, in the main, given excellent satisfaction and in another year will be able to take

their places with the more experienced speakers. Several of those added to the lecture force are graduates of the agricultural college who have demonstrated upon their own farms the correctness of the principles learned while in college and whose training has fitted them for taking up institute work.

At the close of each meeting reports are sent in by the president and secretary of the county institute society, the chairman of the women's section, and others regarding the interest taken in the various topics and the impression made by the speakers. With a very few exceptions the reports have been very favorable.

As in previous years, the work of carrying on institutes has been greatly assisted by the members of the faculties of the various normal schools and the State university, who have frequently given their time.

The success of the one-day institutes in Barry County, at which the county commissioner of schools cooperated by furnishing a speaker for the afternoon and evening sessions during the institute season of 1905-6, led to the adoption of the same plan in a large number of other counties. In some cases the speakers were from other counties, or even from outside the State, and this plan has proved very satisfactory.

During the year 18 members of the college faculty have assisted at the institutes. For the most part they have devoted but one or two days each to the work, but several have attended from five to eight meetings. The total number of days devoted by members of the faculty to attending the regular institutes have been fifty-seven, and a total of forty-three days was given to the railroad institutes and eighteen to the round-up institute. The assistance rendered by the members of the college faculty and the staff of the experiment station has been considerably less than in previous years, owing to the increase in the number of students, particularly in the short courses which are given at the time the institutes are held.

The annual round-up institute was held at Ionia upon the invitation of the Ionia County Farmers' Institute Society at the close of the regular series. The weather during the week was very favorable and there was a large attendance, not only from Ionia County, but from all parts of the State. The number present at several of the sessions ranged from 1,400 to 2,000 persons, and the opinion was generally expressed that it was the most successful meeting of its kind ever held in the State.

During the week several conferences of delegates from the county institute societies and the institute lecturers were held, at which the work of the past year was discussed and plans made for carrying on the work during the coming year.



There was a general desire for an increase in the number of institutes and for a larger equipment in the way of charts and models for the use of the institute lecturers. In order that this might be secured a motion was unanimously passed asking the State board of agriculture to set aside \$12,000 for farmers' institutes in 1907-8. This was also included in the report of the committee on resolutions and was adopted without a dissenting vote.

#### MINNESOTA.

Institute director.—A. D. Wilson, director of farmers' institutes, St. Anthony Park.

One hundred and thirty-nine institutes were held in Minnesota last year, composed of 282 sessions, with an attendance of 67,063. The total cost of the institutes was \$18,170. The work was conducted along much the same lines as during the past years, and with increasing interest, as is shown by the large attendance, which was much greater than in former years. An institute annual containing papers and addresses delivered at the institutes was prepared and published by the institute board of administration and 35,000 copies were distributed. The institute director, Mr. O. C. Gregg, who has been continuously in charge of the institute work in Minnesota since its inception, was at his own request retired from active service and Mr. A. D. Wilson, of the Agricultural College of Minnesota, was appointed director in his stead.

#### MISSISSIPPI.

Institute director.—E. R. Lloyd, director of farmers' institutes, Agricultural College.

There has been increased interest in the farmers' institutes in Mississippi during the past year. The number of institutes held was 148, as against 110 the previous year, with 296 sessions, as against 220 sessions in 1906. The attendance was increased from 10,000 in 1906 to 17,945 in 1907. The appropriation for institute work was \$3,000. Fourteen members of the State agricultural college faculty and of the experiment station staff assisted in institute lecturing, contributing two hundred and ninety-four days of time. About 50 local speakers addressed the institutes in addition to the regular instructors. There were four independent meetings, with an estimated attendance of 3,000, and a round-up institute continuing through 8 sessions, with an attendance of 300. A railroad special was run through the State during a period of eight days, with an attendance of 9,127. Four corn-growers' clubs were organized, with a membership of 200.

An effort will be made during the coming year to time the holding of institutes and the subjects to be discussed to periods immediately

preceding the time at which the information can be put into practice. Instead of discussing the use and application of fertilizers several months before fertilizers are applied the discussion will be deferred until immediately before the time for planting the crops. In order to accomplish this more institutes will be held, and the discussions will be confined to one or at most two subjects at any single meeting, and instead of holding all of the institutes in the late summer and autumn a part of the meetings will be held in the spring from the middle of February to the middle of April.

During the past year several counties have organized institute clubs, each club taking the name of the county in which it is located. The president and secretary are chosen from near the center of the county, and one vice-president from each supervisor's district. This plan brings the club, through its officers, in close touch with the people in every part of the county. Eight county high schools have organized boys' corn-growing clubs, with an average membership of about 75. To assist and encourage this work the farmers' institute department publishes a corn bulletin for the use of the clubs and furnishes lecturers and judges. A short winter course in agriculture has been established at the agricultural college under the management of the institute department. This season a few two-day institutes were held, with the afternoon session devoted largely to practical demonstrations, as clinics, stock judging, grafting, budding, and pruning. The farmers took great interest in the practical work. The director, in commenting upon this, states that he thinks that as long as the practical side of the institute work is kept on an educational basis good results must follow, but that he does not believe that it is the function of an institute lecturer to examine and treat the diseased and lame animals of a community, acting merely as a veterinary surgeon, but that this is only permissible when these animals are used for demonstration purposes. The field institutes which were held during the year were so satisfactory that a larger number will be held next season.

#### MISSOURI.

Institute director.—George B. Ellis, secretary State board of agriculture, Columbia.

Two hundred and twelve institutes were held in Missouri during the year; 178 were one-day meetings, 33 were two-day, and one a three-day meeting. The number of sessions was 372, and the attendance 46,511. A round-up meeting was held, continuing through 9 sessions, with an attendance of 1,500. The annual appropriation for institute purposes is \$5,000 a year. The arranging of dates, places, and programmes is by the secretary in consultation with the local organizations. Eleven members of the faculty of the State agri-

cultural college were upon the lecture force. A report giving an abstract of the proceedings of the institutes is published each year numbering 10,000 copies. The special topics discussed throughout the State were road improvement and improvement in corn culture.

#### MONTANA.

Institute director.—F. B. Linfield, director agricultural experiment station, Bozeman; F. S. Cooley, deputy superintendent of farmers' institutes, Bozeman.

Last winter (1906-7) the legislature of Montana increased the annual appropriation for farmers' institutes from \$4,000 to \$7,500. This has made it possible for the board of administration to secure an assistant director of farmers' institutes to take control of the institutes of the State. Prof. F. S. Cooley, of Amherst, Mass., was engaged as superintendent of farmers' institute work. The meetings during the past year were fully up to the average of other years, though the weather during the month of January interfered in the northern part of the State to a considerable extent.

The total number of institutes held was 70, composed of 78 sessions, with a total attendance of 7,541. The appropriation for the past year was \$4,000. Thirteen members from the college faculty and from the experiment station staff were engaged in institute work and contributed two hundred and five days of their time. Five thousand copies of the reports of the proceedings of the institutes are printed annually and distributed.

#### NEBRASKA.

Institute directors.—E. A. Burnett, director agricultural experiment station, Lincoln; Val Keyser, assistant superintendent farmers' institutes, Lincoln.

The law governing farmers' institute work in Nebraska provided an appropriation from the general fund of \$20,000. This is controlled by the regents of the State university. The management of the institutes is in charge of a superintendent and an assistant superintendent. The office of the department of farmers' institutes is at the experiment station, and all dates are fixed and speakers sent out by the office.

The legislature also passed an act, which became operative in July, 1905, authorizing the board of county commissioners of any county in the State to defray the local expenses connected with farmers' institutes, not to exceed \$100 per annum in any county. Before any farmers' institute can take advantage of this appropriation it shall be duly organized with a president, a secretary-treasurer, an executive board of not less than three members, and a signed membership of not less than 50 actual farmers, and no money shall be paid for the expenses of any institute not held in cooperation with the University of Nebraska.



The last institute season opened November 20, 1906, and closed March 12, 1907. One hundred and thirty-six institutes were held, and 65,419 persons were reported to have been present at these various institutes. The State appropriation for last year was \$6,000, and the local expense reported was \$2,684.04. Part of this was appropriated by the county commissioners. The number of institutes held has decreased from 160 in 1905-6, with 515 sessions, to 136 institutes and 442 sessions in 1906-7. This decrease was partly due to the fact that the railroads were not permitted to issue free transportation for the speakers, and the number had to be reduced to bring the expense within the appropriation.

No round-up institute is held, its place being taken by the meetings of organized agriculture the third week of January. Over 1,500 people attended these meetings in 1907, representing seventeen different State agricultural associations. Among these meetings was the farmers' institute conference of the speakers and officers of local institutes, held on Friday, January 18. About 200 were present. The object of the conference was to discuss methods pertaining to the management of farmers' institutes.

The department is planning to hold 175 institutes during the coming season, which opens December 3, 1907, and ends March 7, 1908. Nearly all the dates have been fixed. Special attention will be given to the women's work of the farmers' institute. The new features proposed are illustrated lectures and stock-judging demonstrations. So far as practicable the boys' and girls' associations will also hold their county contests in connection with the local farmers' institutes. A set of bulletins pertaining to the corn-contest work is being published by the department of farmers' institutes in cooperation with the State department of education for distribution among the contestants.

#### NEVADA.

Institute director.—J. E. Stubbs, president Nevada State University, Reno.

No institutes were held in Nevada during the year.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Institute director.—N. J. Bachelder, secretary State board of agriculture, Concord.

Institutes were held in every county in New Hampshire with one exception. The entire number was 15 and the number of sessions 34, with a total attendance of 3,500. The amount appropriated for institute purposes was \$1,600, and the appropriation for the coming year is \$2,000. Four members of the faculty of the State agricultural college were engaged in institute service and contributed sixteen days of time. Two thousand copies of the proceedings of the meetings were published and distributed.

## NEW JERSEY.

Institute director.—Franklin Dye, secretary State board of agriculture, Trenton.

Forty-four institutes were held last year, 36 one-day and 8 two-day. The total number of sessions was 132 and the attendance 10,399. An annual round-up meeting was held, continuing through 8 sessions, with a total attendance of about 1,250. A summer meeting of the State board of agriculture was held at New Brunswick for inspecting the work of the college farm. The total attendance at this meeting was about 800 persons. The appropriation for institute purposes was \$3,060. There were nine speakers upon the force of institute lecturers.

There are no county institute organizations and no report of the proceedings of the institutes is published. The principal topic for discussion during the past year was agricultural education. The superintendent reports, in answer to the question, "In what respect do you need assistance in your work?" "Getting on quite well."

## NEW MEXICO.

Institute director.—J. D. Tinsley, superintendent of farmers' institutes, Agricultural College.

The farmers' institute work of New Mexico is under the direction of the agricultural college and experiment station. There is no specific legislation providing for the organization and expense of the institute work. The expenses are met by appropriations made by the board of regents of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and the experiment station. Twenty-four one-day institutes were held last year, having a total of 29 sessions, 970 persons were in attendance, and 3 lecturers, all members of the station staff, gave instruction at these meetings. Twenty-seven towns were visited, 9 farmers' institute societies were organized, committees on organization were appointed in 9 towns, and in the 9 others no steps toward organization were taken. The total expense amounted to \$1,900. No report of the proceedings is published. The citizens in the localities in which the meetings are held pay all the expenses of the meetings except those incurred by the State lecturers. The advertising of the institutes is committed to the localities in which the meetings are to be held.

## NEW YORK.

Institute director.—F. E. Dawley, director of farmers' institutes, Fayetteville.

New York held 834 sessions of farmers' institutes last year, attended by 105,196 persons, or an average per session of 126. These institutes were held under the regular institute appropriation. In



addition there were held 25 independent institutes, to which State speakers were sent, with an attendance of 22,600. The annual appropriation for institute purposes is \$20,000. In addition a speaker is furnished for each institute by the department of education to speak upon the subject of education. About 70 persons are on the State civil-service roll as institute lecturers, and during the year something over 400 other teachers, essayists, and local speakers have assisted in giving instruction at institute meetings. The attendance is fully up to former years, and the interest is constantly increasing.

Preceding the regular winter's series of meetings a normal institute was held at the State experiment station at Geneva. Next year it will be held at the agricultural college at Cornell University. Formerly both these institutions have been visited and sessions of the normal institute held at them each year; but it is believed that better results will be obtained from holding the entire normal institute at one institution each year, speakers from both being present. The value of the normal institutes, which were first established in New York State, is more apparent each year, and the syllabi of the lectures are of great value to the institute workers later in the season.

The special fruit growers, poultry breeders, and bee-keepers' institutes are increasing in popularity each year. The institute held in connection with the annual meeting of the American Poultry Association, at Auburn, has resulted in an educational bureau having been established in that association, and accredited speakers on the subject of poultry will be available in all the States as soon as this branch of the association's work can be organized.

Special sessions for young people have been continued and were most satisfactory. The work of holding women's institutes is popular and is becoming more thoroughly established each year. Fifteen thousand copies of the institute proceedings are published and distributed, 10,000 through members of the legislature and 5,000 through the department of agriculture. During the past year the three special topics of the year before were continued—rural schools, better roads, and alfalfa growing.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

Institute director.—Tait Butler, State veterinarian, Raleigh.

The total number of institutes held in North Carolina in 1907 was 124, all one-day institutes. The number of sessions was 246, and the total attendance was 31,980. A round-up institute was held, continuing through 8 sessions, with an attendance of 4,000. Six members of the agricultural college faculty and station staff contributed eighty days of service in institute work. The appropriation for institutes was \$4,000. This does not include the cost of the annual report nor the expense of printing advertising matter, nor does it in-

clude the salary of the director. These items would add about \$2,500 to the expense, making the total \$6,500. An appropriation has been made by the board of agriculture for institute work for the six months ending November 30, 1907, of \$3,750. Thirty thousand copies of the institute proceedings are published and distributed through the mailing department of the State department of agriculture as monthly bulletins. Institutes for women have been a feature of the work during the past year. Thirty special women's institutes have been held with very satisfactory results. This is an increase of nine over the number of women's meetings last year.

#### NORTH DAKOTA.

Institute director.—T. A. Hoverstad, superintendent of farmers' institutes, Fargo.

A large number of institutes were scheduled for North Dakota last year, but owing to the excessive amount of snow and extreme cold during the winter it was found difficult to continue the institutes, so about the 1st of February they were discontinued and taken up again in June. This accounts for the decrease in the number of institutes and in the attendance. Twenty-five institutes were held in all—5 were one-day, 19 were two-day, and 1 three-day. The total number of sessions was 99, and the attendance 9,709. The appropriation for institute purposes was \$6,000. Two members of the State agricultural experiment station staff participated in the work, contributing forty-two days of time. The dates, places, and programmes for the institutes are arranged by the superintendent subject to the approval of the board of control. Ten thousand copies of a report of the meetings were printed and distributed. The special topic discussed at the institutes throughout the State was "good seed."

The institute director, Prof. E. E. Kaufman, owing to ill health, resigned during the year, and Mr. T. A. Hoverstad was elected in his place. There were no particularly new features introduced, and it is proposed to continue to work along the old lines for the present, endeavoring to make the instruction as effective as possible. Settlers are coming into the State by the thousands, so that the work has to be adapted largely to the demands of the various new districts that are being occupied.

#### OHIO.

Institute director.—T. L. Calvert, secretary State board of agriculture, Columbus.

Reports from the farmers' institutes held in Ohio during the season of 1906-7 are encouraging. Under the amended law a much larger number of meetings can be held than ever before; 257 were held this year, with the prospect of a gradual increase until the total number

provided for under the amended law (4 in each county, or a total of 352) is reached. Stormy weather, which prevailed during the greater part of the winter, and bad roads interfered to some extent with the attendance, but the interest in the work is growing, as is evidenced by the readiness of farmers to take part in the discussion of live topics.

The amendment to the Ohio institute law, passed by the general assembly March 31, 1906, making a direct appropriation of funds instead of a per capita allowance, went into effect during the season of 1906-7. This change must prove beneficial, as it gives the farmers in all counties, without regard to population, an opportunity for enjoying the educational advantages of the institute. This law provides that the president of the State board of agriculture shall receive \$125 from each county in which an institute is held, and the president of each institute society holding its meeting under the auspices of this board is entitled to receive from the county auditor an amount to cover its expenses, but not to exceed \$31.25, the number of State institutes in a county being limited to four.

During the season of 1906-7 there were 1,495 sessions of institutes held, with an attendance of 92,303, at an average cost per session of \$13.32. Twenty-five independent institutes were reported, with an estimated attendance of 10,000. The State farmers' institute was omitted this year in order that the agriculturists, horticulturists, and stock breeders of the State might be given an opportunity to attend the meetings of the American Breeders' Association, which met in Columbus, January 15-18, 1907. Fifteen thousand copies of the institute report have been printed for distribution. The method of distributing is to send a box containing agricultural reports and institute reports (from 35 to 40 of the latter) to each institute, whether a State institute or an independent meeting, to be distributed by the institute officials. This places them in the hands of those who want them. They are also sent out by mail upon request.

No new work has been undertaken this year nor is any contemplated at present.

#### OKLAHOMA.

Institute director.—C. A. McNabb, secretary State board of agriculture, Guthrie.

Institutes were held last year in every county in Oklahoma excepting one. The total number was 40—18 one-day institutes and 22 two-day. The total number of sessions held was 99, and the total attendance 6,715. No direct appropriation was made to the State board of agriculture for institute support, and consequently the expenses so far as the State director was concerned were paid out of the contingent fund of the State board of agriculture. The State agricultural



college also contributed toward meeting the expenses. The total cost aggregated about \$550 for the year. There were ten independent institutes held, with an aggregate attendance of 3,000, and a round-up institute continuing through seven sessions, with an attendance of 1,000.

The constitution of the new State of Oklahoma creates a board of agriculture appointed by the governor, which takes the place of the old board of agriculture, the live-stock and sanitary commission, and the board of regents of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. It has the future of the development of Oklahoma more fully in its hands than has the board of agriculture in any other State. Under the constitution the president of the board of agriculture is also a member of the school land commission.

### OREGON.

Institute director.—J. Withycombe, director of the agricultural experiment station, Corvallis.

Sentiment in behalf of the institute is steadily growing. It is now generally recognized by all progressive farmers as a potent factor in the development of better agricultural practices. This feeling is steadily becoming more widespread among all classes of farmers. Even in the exclusively grain-growing sections, where a few years since no interest was taken in institutes, now they are calling for more institutes.

The value of the institute is more marked, however, in districts where intensive methods of agriculture are followed. This is manifested by increasing interest in better grades of live stock, the growing of a wider range of forage plants, and a better utilization of the land. Another helpful feature has been to strengthen the sentiment among the farmers for closer cooperation and organization. The social side of farm life has been improved through the influence of the institute in promoting an interest in better reading through the traveling libraries; improvement of the farm home by adding inexpensive but modern conveniences. This has been an especially strong feature of our women's work.

The home canning of fruits and vegetables has also proven to be a very interesting subject. The coming year samples of the canned products will be placed on exhibition at the institutes.

A greater use has been made of charts during the past year. These, with practical demonstrations, especially in pruning fruit trees, have been found very helpful. The stereopticon is very popular for evening sessions, and is a strong educational feature of the institute. It is used mainly to illustrate modern homes, types of live stock, and well-kept farms and orchards.



## PENNSYLVANIA.

Institute director.—A. L. Martin, deputy secretary of agriculture, and director of farmers' institutes, Harrisburg.

Institutes in Pennsylvania for the past year numbered 394, consisting of 981 sessions, with a total attendance of 147,895. The total amount expended in institute work was \$20,500. The appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1908, is \$23,000. The total number of local speakers that addressed the institutes was 252. Seven members of the faculty of the State agricultural college, and of the staff of the experiment station engaged in lecture service, and contributed one hundred and three days of time. Ten independent institutes were held with an estimated attendance of 3,000, and a round-up institute extending through seven sessions, with an attendance of 2,000. One women's session was held at every two-day institute, numbering in all 346 sessions. Ten thousand copies of the annual report of institute work were printed and distributed. The principal topics of discussion during the year were soil improvement, dairying, poultry culture, market gardening, and educational and social problems.

The few movable schools of agriculture that were held in 1906 have led to arrangements for holding one of these school meetings in each Congressional district in the coming year. These schools embrace three distinct lines of study—dairying, horticulture, and poultry. A syllabus of the subject to be studied is printed and put in the hands of the members of the several classes who have previously enrolled their names. The purpose of the school is to provide more thorough instruction than can be obtained in the general institute, in order that the farmers may be better equipped in their several specialties for the more successful prosecution of their work. The great difficulty at present is in securing instructors qualified for imparting the technical and practical teaching which these adult scholars require.

## PORTO RICO.

Institute director.—D. W. May, special agent in charge of the agricultural experiment station, Mayaguez.

No institutes were held in Porto Rico last year. The insular legislature has made no appropriation for carrying on this work. The commissioner of agriculture, however, has taken it up and contemplates holding meetings at which the members of the station staff expect to give instruction. The policy of the station thus far has been to visit individual plantations, giving advice. This for the present seems to reach the planters more satisfactorily than the general meeting, due perhaps to the large size of the plantations requiring special treatment in each individual case. This, it is found, can best be given through personal inspection of the conditions attending each.

**RHODE ISLAND.**

Institute director.—John J. Dunn, secretary State board of agriculture, Providence.

Seven institutes were held in Rhode Island, consisting of 9 sessions, with a total attendance of 600 persons. The cost was about \$75. Four members of the faculty of the State agricultural college and 7 lecturers from the staff of the State agricultural experiment station were engaged in institute work during the year. Arrangements for holding the institutes, including the dates, places, and programmes, is in the hands of the secretary of the State board of agriculture. The board, under the law, is required to hold one agricultural institute in each county annually, and may hold as many more as it shall deem expedient. The expenses of the board are paid out of an annual appropriation of \$20,000 appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the several provisions of the act under which the board is constituted.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**

Institute director.—J. N. Harper, director agricultural experiment station, Clemson College.

Authority to hold farmers' institutes in South Carolina is, by act of assembly, given to the board of trustees of the Clemson Agricultural College. The general management of the work has been placed by the board in the hands of the director of the agricultural experiment station. Last year 73 institutes were held, consisting of 93 sessions, with a total attendance of 13,219. The amount appropriated for institute work was \$3,000. A round-up institute attended by about 800 persons and continuing through 9 sessions was held at the college in the summer of 1906. County institute organizations have not yet been formed. Arrangements have been completed for securing the publication of the reports of the proceedings of the various meetings. The director selects the dates at which the institutes are to be held. The places are designated by the institute board of trustees of the college, upon invitations signed by at least fifteen persons in the locality desiring the institute. All of the institutes last year were conducted at places which were reached by the Southern Railway, which furnished special coaches free to the college for the transportation of illustrative material and the lecture force.

**SOUTH DAKOTA.**

Institute director.—A. E. Chamberlain, superintendent of farmers' institutes, Brookings.

The regular institute work during the past year was commenced November 12, 1906. It was found that owing to the excessive rains and consequent delay in farm work the meetings had been begun

nearly thirty days too soon. In the month of August three special corn meetings were held in different parts of the State, which were addressed by Prof. P. G. Holden, of Iowa. These were largely attended and great interest manifested. At the leading fairs a demonstration of methods of testing seed corn was provided, with an expert to explain and discuss the subject before the visitors. These demonstrations were given in the agricultural buildings at the fairs and attracted very much interest. During the week before Christmas there was held in Mitchell a four-day corn school and corn show. Regular classes were formed of the farmers who attended, and work in scoring corn and discussions concerning it were carried on with much enthusiasm during the entire period of the meeting. Prof. A. N. Hume, of Illinois, and Prof. John S. Cole, of the agricultural college, conducted the class work. There was also organized at that time a State corn growers' association, which will meet annually in the future.

There were held one hundred and thirty-one days of institutes, besides the special work already mentioned. The number of sessions was 280 and the total attendance 26,000. The total cost of the work outside of hall rent and incidental local expenses was \$4,999.94. The hall rent and the expenses of local advertising were paid by the local people.

The institute director has not been able as yet in this State to take advantage of the provision of the State law requiring counties to contribute \$200 each to the expenses of institutes. The authorities in some counties are willing to do so and in others they have hesitated. For that reason no attempt has been made to insist upon this feature of the law, except where the county commissioners are found willing to appropriate money for some special feature of the work, as the expenses of the special lectures such as were given by Professor Holden last year. The legislature at its last session appropriated \$2,000 additional per year for institute work, making \$7,000 annually.

About 10,000 blanks are being sent out to as many farmers asking them to count and return their stand of corn, basing the stand upon 300 hills counted at places in the field where the stand is about an average. By this it is expected that the attention of the farmers will be directed to the importance of using good seed corn. It is proposed to follow this up this winter in the institutes with a general discussion of the importance of good seed generally.

Some 3-inch glass tubing has been secured for the purpose of demonstrating at the meetings to be held the coming year the movement of moisture in soils. Particular stress will be laid upon the matter of preventing evaporation and upon the proper preparation of the seed bed. These two features of the work will be made leaders next season. It is expected also to present one or two illustrated lectures each day by means of the stereopticon.



**TENNESSEE.**

Institute director.—John Thompson, commissioner of agriculture, Nashville.

Forty-eight institutes were held in Tennessee during the year, comprising 51 sessions, with a total attendance of 10,400. The appropriation for institute purposes was \$5,000. The force of institute lecturers numbered six, four of whom were from the staff of the State experiment station, who contributed forty-eight days of service. Nine independent institutes were held, with an estimated attendance of 780. The commissioner of agriculture secures the lecturers, arranges the programmes, and decides the places and times for holding the institutes. Three thousand copies of institute reports were printed and distributed. One general programme was made out for the whole district of west Tennessee. The subjects for discussion were live-stock possibilities, horticultural problems, leaks on the farm, poultry, State and county fairs, the farm dairy, and soils and fertilizers.

**TEXAS.**

Institute director.—J. W. Carson, assistant director agricultural experiment station, College Station.

No institutes were held in Texas in 1907 owing to the failure of the legislature to provide funds for carrying on the work.

**UTAH.**

Institute director.—L. A. Merrill, superintendent of farmers' institutes, Salt Lake City.

Institutes were held in Utah during the past season, but owing to changes in the management it has been found impossible to secure data respecting the work.

**VERMONT.**

Institute director.—George Aitken, secretary State board of agriculture, Woodstock.

The Vermont board of agriculture is required by law to hold at least one meeting in each county during the year. The board has usually employed specialists in some branch of agriculture in addition to those of the Vermont Experiment Station and the agricultural college, to attend these meetings and deliver lectures. It has been the custom to take up for discussion such subjects as appeal to the general farming community, the growing of all crops suitable to the State, dairying, sheep raising, cattle feeding, the use of fertilizers and home-made manures. A general discussion of the topics presented is also encouraged, and this often brings to light the experience of some modest farmer present that is valuable. The attendance is usually good. There were held during the months of January and February, 1907, 34 institutes, at which the attendance was 7,288.



The board has always been ably assisted by the staff from the Vermont Experiment Station, as well as by the State road commissioner, the secretary of the State board of health, also by members of the State tuberculosis commission, the State superintendent of schools, and private individuals. These lectures have always been cordially welcomed by members of the grange, and also by farmers generally. The State press has aided in giving publicity to the meetings, and as a whole the interest is gradually increasing.

#### VIRGINIA.

Farmers' institutes in Virginia are under the direction of the State board of agriculture, which is composed of a representative from each of the ten Congressional districts. Five hundred dollars is appropriated annually for institute purposes in each district, and is expended under the direction of the representative of the member of the district. There is at present no State director of farmers' institutes, the work being carried on by the individual members of the board. Reports have been received from but two of the districts, in which 7 institutes were held—6 one-day and 1 two-day, with a total number of sessions of 16, and an attendance of 310, at a cost of \$406.55. A State farmers' institute organization was organized four years ago at Roanoke, Va. This body is composed of representative farmers from all parts of the State, who meet in joint convention once a year and discuss the needs of agriculture and visit the agricultural college and experiment station at Blacksburg. A meeting was held during the past summer at Roanoke which was largely attended.

Owing to the Jamestown Exposition the energies of the members of the State board were turned in that direction, and consequently institutes, so far as can be ascertained, were held in only two of the ten districts of the State. An arrangement has been effected between the State board of agriculture and the agricultural and mechanical college at Blacksburg for the appointment of a farmers' institute director, who shall have his headquarters at Blacksburg, to take charge of the institute work of the State. No appointment, however, has yet been made.

#### WASHINGTON.

Institute director.—E. E. Elliott, professor of agriculture, State College of Agriculture, Pullman.

Twenty-four institutes were held in the State of Washington during the past season, composed of 70 sessions, with a total attendance of 5,250. The amount appropriated for institutes last year was \$5,000, but this did not become available until April 1, 1907. Thus for the greater part of the year no funds were available for institute purposes excepting during the months of April, May, and June. The legisla-

ture at its last session passed a bill approved March 16, 1907, appropriating to the agricultural college \$10,000 for the biennium ending March 31, 1909. The director of institutes is expecting to reorganize the entire system of institutes in Washington, with a view to making the meetings more directly beneficial to the farming interests of the State.

#### WEST VIRGINIA.

Institute director.—J. B. Garvin, secretary State board of agriculture, Charleston.

Farmers' institutes in West Virginia are under the control of the State board of agriculture. It is the duty of this board to look after and devise means for advancing the agricultural interests of the State, to promote and encourage as far as possible the holding of farmers' institutes, agricultural and horticultural societies, and other associations in the interests of agriculture in the several counties. The board appointed a State director to have immediate charge of the institute work, and appropriated last year \$7,476.71 for meeting the expenses. One hundred and ten institutes were held—106 of two days' duration and 4 of one day. The total number of sessions was 373, and the total attendance 24,825. An appropriation of \$12,500 was made to the board by the last legislature. Out of this sum the board appropriates for farmers' institutes so much as it thinks proper. A round-up meeting was held during the year, consisting of 14 sessions, but owing to the very high water that occurred at that time the attendance was only 75.

The institute director employed a lady instructor to lecture before the farmers' institutes, but no special women's meetings were held. The institutes in this State have been composed very largely of women and children; the presence therefore of women instructors qualified to teach these people the inexpensive improvements possible in household management, and particularly points with regard to sanitation, is of the utmost importance. Most favorable reports of the work of the women lecturers have been received, and the superintendent very strongly urges the continuance of the system.

#### WISCONSIN.

Institute director.—George McKerrow, director farmers' institutes, Madison.

An institute was held in every agricultural county in Wisconsin. The total number was 61, and all were of two days' duration excepting one, which extended over three days. The total number of sessions was 311, and the total attendance 49,989. The amount appropriated for institute purposes was \$12,000, and the total cost of the institutes was \$11,712.64. There was also received from advertising in bulletins \$643, and from the sale of bulletins \$128.09. A round-up

institute, continuing through 11 sessions, was held, with an attendance of 2,795. Women's institutes and six sessions of boys' institutes were held with satisfactory results.

A feature of the Wisconsin institutes is the publication of a State annual, a handbook of practical agriculture. There are printed each year 60,000 copies of this handbook for distribution at the institutes, rural clubs, cheese and butter factories, and by mail. The institute work of the State is under the control of the board of regents of the State university. The legislature of 1907 increased the appropriation for institute purposes from \$12,000 to \$20,000 per year.

#### WYOMING.

Institute director.—J. D. Towar, director agricultural experiment station, Laramie.

Eleven institutes were held, composed of 35 sessions, and having an attendance of 1,292 people. There were employed at some of these meetings six different men to deliver lectures on special subjects. These included two farmers from outside of the State, one dry farm expert from the State, the State food commissioner, and two professors of veterinary science from the Colorado Agricultural College.

The State legislature reenacted a clause in the general appropriation bill giving \$2,000 for the ensuing two years for the farmers' institute work, to be placed in charge of the trustees of the university, and carried on through the agricultural department. In addition, the legislature passed a general farmers' institute bill providing that the commissioners from each county can appropriate from county funds \$100, to be used in advertising and helping with farmers' institutes to be held by the university authorities in the several counties. This bill provides that there must be local county organizations for institute purposes.

The work is well begun and, considering the fact that there is only one person to each square mile in the State, the distance and lack of railroad facilities, and the small appropriation for the work, the results are quite satisfactory.

## STATISTICS OF FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

*Number of institutes held and the approximate attendance during the year ended June 30, 1907.*

State or Territory.	Number of one-day institutes.	Number of two-day institutes.	Number of three or more day institutes.	Total.	Total number of sessions.	Total attendance at all sessions.	Average per session.
Alabama.....	24			24	33	2,857	87
Alaska <sup>a</sup> .....							
Arizona.....	20			20	20	1,000	50
Arkansas.....	40			40	41	3,000	74
California.....	33	48	3	84	296	20,470	69
Colorado.....	44	17	1	62	171	16,960	99
Connecticut.....	37	1		38	74	9,522	129
Delaware.....	5	7		12	51	9,210	180
Florida.....	1			1	1	30	30
Georgia <sup>b</sup> .....							
Hawaii.....	1	1	1	3	6	500	83
Idaho.....			1	1	14	550	40
Illinois.....	8	57	46	111	589	333,350	566
Indiana.....	138	141	2	281	996	177,441	178
Iowa.....		85		85	340	51,000	150
Kansas.....	85	50		135	358	20,200	57
Kentucky.....		120	3	123	335	26,836	80
Louisiana.....	10			10	10	(c)	(c)
Maine.....	33			33	65	4,771	73
Maryland.....	6	15	2	23	121	9,833	81
Massachusetts.....	126			126	155	19,692	127
Michigan.....	262	63	4	329	965	115,136	119
Minnesota.....	138	1		139	282	67,063	238
Mississippi.....	146	2		148	296	17,945	61
Missouri.....	178	33	1	212	372	46,511	125
Montana.....	65	4	1	70	78	7,541	97
Nebraska.....	50	82	4	136	442	65,419	150
Nevada <sup>a</sup> .....							
New Hampshire.....	14	1		15	34	3,500	103
New Jersey.....	36	8		44	132	10,399	79
New Mexico.....	24			24	29	970	33
New York.....	80	129	2	211	834	105,196	125
North Carolina.....	124			124	246	31,980	130
North Dakota.....	5	19	1	25	99	9,709	98
Ohio.....		299		299	1,495	92,303	61
Oklahoma.....	18	22		40	99	6,715	69
Oregon.....	51	7		58	148	22,200	150
Pennsylvania.....	48	346		394	981	147,895	151
Porto Rico <sup>a</sup> .....							
Rhode Island.....	7			7	9	600	67
South Carolina.....	73			73	93	13,219	142
South Dakota.....	18	50	3	71	280	26,000	93
Tennessee.....	45		3	48	51	10,400	204
Texas <sup>a</sup> .....							
Utah <sup>b</sup> .....							
Vermont.....	34			34	68	7,288	107
Virginia <sup>c</sup> .....	6	1		7	16	310	20
Washington.....	20	4		24	70	5,250	75
West Virginia.....	4	106		110	373	24,825	66
Wisconsin.....		60	1	61	311	49,989	160
Wyoming.....	6	5	1	12	35	1,292	37
Total.....	2,063	1,784	80	3,927	11,514	1,596,877	4,913
Average.....						138.8	

<sup>a</sup> No institutes.

<sup>b</sup> No report.

<sup>c</sup> Report for two districts only.



*Financial statistics of the farmers' institutes for the year ended June 30, 1907.*

State or Territory.	Funds appropriated.		Cost.		Appropriations for the season of 1907-8.
	State.	College and other funds.	Total cost.	Cost per session.	
Alabama.....		\$600.00	<sup>a</sup> \$500.00	\$15.15	\$600.00
Alaska <sup>b</sup> .....					
Arizona.....	\$300.00		300.00	15.00	( <sup>c</sup> )
Arkansas.....					1,500.00
California.....	6,000.00		<sup>a</sup> 6,000.00	20.28	6,000.00
Colorado.....	4,000.00	1,003.19	5,003.19	29.25	5,000.00
Connecticut.....	1,900.00	535.57	1,365.00	18.44	400.00
Delaware.....	600.00	100.00	700.00	13.72	600.00
Florida.....		7.00	7.00	7.00	5,000.00
Georgia.....	2,500.00		2,500.00	( <sup>c</sup> )	( <sup>c</sup> )
Hawaii.....		62.05	<sup>a</sup> 62.05	10.34	
Idaho.....	142.08		<sup>a</sup> 142.08	10.14	1,000.00
Illinois.....	18,650.00	10,328.96	27,386.95	46.49	18,650.00
Indiana.....	10,000.00	2,700.00	12,700.00	12.75	10,000.00
Iowa.....	7,425.00		7,425.00	21.84	7,425.00
Kansas.....	3,000.00	1,064.00	4,064.00	11.35	6,300.00
Kentucky.....	13,000.00		<sup>a</sup> 9,334.59	27.86	13,000.00
Louisiana.....	2,000.00		<sup>a</sup> 500.00	50.00	2,000.00
Maine.....	5,000.00		5,000.00	76.92	3,000.00
Maryland.....	6,000.00		5,913.55	48.87	6,000.00
Massachusetts.....	2,750.00		<sup>a</sup> 1,575.77	10.17	4,000.00
Michigan.....	8,500.00	7,000.00	15,350.00	15.90	( <sup>c</sup> )
Minnesota.....	18,000.00	2,665.00	18,170.00	64.43	18,000.00
Mississippi.....	3,000.00		<sup>a</sup> 3,000.00	10.14	3,000.00
Missouri.....	5,000.00		<sup>a</sup> 5,000.00	13.44	5,000.00
Montana.....	4,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00	64.10	7,500.00
Nebraska.....	6,000.00	2,684.04	8,684.04	19.64	10,000.00
Nevada <sup>b</sup> .....					
New Hampshire.....	1,600.00		1,600.00	47.06	2,000.00
New Jersey.....	3,060.98		3,060.98	23.19	2,500.00
New Mexico.....		1,900.00	1,900.00	65.51	800.00
New York.....	20,000.00		20,000.00	23.98	25,000.00
North Carolina.....	4,000.00	2,500.00	6,500.00	26.42	<sup>d</sup> 3,750.00
North Dakota.....	6,000.00		4,919.27	49.69	6,000.00
Ohio.....	22,000.00		<sup>a</sup> 19,882.77	13.29	22,000.00
Oklahoma.....		550.00	550.00	5.55	
Oregon.....	3,000.00		2,862.60	19.61	2,500.00
Pennsylvania.....	20,500.00		20,500.00	20.89	23,000.00
Porto Rico <sup>b</sup> .....					
Rhode Island.....	75.00		75.00	8.33	( <sup>c</sup> )
South Carolina.....	3,000.00		<sup>a</sup> 3,000.00	32.25	3,000.00
South Dakota.....	5,000.00		4,999.94	17.86	7,000.00
Tennessee.....	5,000.00		<sup>a</sup> 3,960.00	77.65	5,000.00
Texas <sup>b</sup> .....					
Utah <sup>c</sup> .....					
Vermont.....	5,000.00		1,811.89	26.64	5,000.00
Virginia <sup>c</sup> .....	2,500.00		406.55	25.41	5,000.00
Washington.....			( <sup>c</sup> )		5,000.00
West Virginia.....	7,476.71		7,476.71	19.63	12,500.00
Wisconsin.....	12,000.00	771.09	11,712.64	37.66	20,000.00
Wyoming.....	1,000.00		<sup>a</sup> 948.11	27.09	1,051.89
Total.....	248,479.77	35,970.90	261,849.68	27.93	285,076.89

<sup>a</sup> Not including the salary of the director.

<sup>b</sup> No institutes held.

<sup>c</sup> No report.

<sup>d</sup> For six months.

<sup>e</sup> Report for two districts only.

*Comparative statement of farmers' institutes.*

State or Territory.	Appropriations.			Number of sessions.		Number of institutes.			Attendance.		
	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1905-6	1906-7	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7
Alabama.....	\$600.00	\$600.00	\$600.00	85	33	24	35	24	3,820	8,590	2,857
Alaska <sup>a</sup> .....											
Arizona.....	50.00	608.85	300.00	21	20	1	21	20	250	1,307	1,000
Arkansas.....	400.00	400.00		42	41	30	31	40	7,650	7,150	3,000
California.....	8,934.00	9,000.00	6,000.00	272	296	110	83	84	43,494	22,861	20,470
Colorado.....		4,000.00	5,003.19	123	171	20	40	62	2,700	16,675	16,960
Connecticut.....	428.00	1,825.00	2,435.57	83	74	14	24	38	1,200	4,895	9,522
Delaware.....	750.00	725.00	700.00	40	51	18	18	12	4,199	7,200	9,210
Florida.....			7.00		1			1			30
Georgia.....	3,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	42	(b)	44	21	(b)	18,000	4,500	(b)
Hawaii.....	35.00	33.45	62.05	8	6	4	4	3	350	300	500
Idaho.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	142.08	105	14	25	21	1	4,000	7,875	550
Illinois.....	20,960.39	30,281.55	28,978.96	667	589	100	108	111	69,759	79,428	333,350
Indiana.....	10,000.00	12,500.00	12,700.00	918	996	250	250	231	79,964	129,894	177,441
Iowa.....	7,425.00	8,096.06	7,425.00	402	340	60	69	85	18,000	66,959	51,000
Kansas.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,064.00	522	358	55	155	135	11,455	27,300	20,200
Kentucky.....	1,206.16	1,750.00	13,000.00	122	335	17	25	123	3,350		26,836
Louisiana.....	2,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	44	10	67	22	10	14,541	2,657	(b)
Maine.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	102	65	44	50	33	5,731	6,967	4,771
Maryland.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	125	121	26	49	23	5,741		9,833
Massachusetts.....	2,700.00	3,000.00	2,750.00	153	155	115	125	126	12,372	19,125	19,062
Michigan.....	9,300.00	15,000.00	15,500.00	934	965	270	335	329	55,004	122,573	115,136
Minnesota.....	18,000.00	20,238.40	20,665.00	235	282	105	105	139	52,125	51,211	67,063
Mississippi.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	220	296	153	110	148	30,000	10,000	17,945
Missouri.....	3,100.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	410	372	104	156	212	2,500	36,900	46,511
Montana.....	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	133	73	47	71	70	6,946	7,890	7,541
Nebraska.....	6,000.00	8,607.00	8,634.04	515	442	150	160	136	67,241	72,894	65,419
Nevada <sup>a</sup> .....	379.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	10	(a)	(a)	665	(a)	(a)
N. Hampshire.....	1,600.00	2,100.00	1,600.00	34	34	13	16	15	2,900	3,000	3,500
New Jersey.....	1,838.15	3,000.00	3,060.98	116	132	30	40	44	5,538	11,611	10,399
New Mexico.....	28.00	(a)	1,900.00	(a)	29	1	(a)	24	150	(a)	970
New York.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	1,062	834	261	259	211	87,439	134,989	105,196
N. Carolina.....	2,150.00	5,500.00	6,500.00	195	246	61	96	124	11,168	25,950	31,980
N. Dakota.....	4,171.24	6,379.07	6,000.00	162	99	61	43	25	12,838	20,310	9,709
Ohio.....	19,598.68	17,629.89	22,000.00	1,225	1,495	281	245	299	92,593	81,816	92,303
Oklahoma.....		660.00	550.00	149	99	58	31	40	5,500	7,460	6,715
Oregon.....	620.00	2,500.00	3,000.00	109	148	18	44	58	5,500	16,350	22,200
Pennsylvania.....	20,500.00	20,500.00	20,500.00	987	981	196	226	394	150,932	165,553	147,895
Porto Rico.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	1	(a)	50	(a)	(a)
Rhode Island.....	100.00	100.00	75.00	2	9	1	7	7	400	300	600
S. Carolina.....	1,194.56	4,524.40	3,000.00	74	93	33	54	73	7,460	11,149	13,219
S. Dakota.....	(a)	6,500.00	5,000.00	119	280	(a)	59	71	(a)	10,000	26,000
Tennessee.....	5,000.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	68	51	72	35	48	8,300	6,000	10,400
Texas.....	3,850.00	540.00	(a)	35	(a)	110	27	(a)	8,500	4,500	(a)
Utah.....	1,500.00	2,000.00	(b)	73	(b)	15	45	(b)	1,500	6,680	(b)
Vermont.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	76	68	40	38	34	7,500	7,962	7,288
Virginia.....	5,500.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	65	16	35		7	8,000	19,500	3,310
Washington.....	3,000.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	70	46		24	7,282	(a)	5,250
West Virginia.....	2,455.26	3,966.12	7,476.71	224	373	63	81	110	9,450	4,480	24,825
Wisconsin.....	14,942.75	12,000.00	12,771.09	243	311	82	81	61	43,000	32,200	45,989
Wyoming.....		1,107.59	1,000.00	64	35	1	11	12	75	3,401	1,242
Total.....	225,738.89	269,672.38	284,450.67	11,409	11,514	3,271	3,521	3,927	995,142	1,299,172	1,596,877

<sup>a</sup> No institutes held.<sup>b</sup> No report.<sup>c</sup> Report for two districts only.

*Number of lecturers employed by the State directors of farmers' institutes during the year ended June 30, 1907.*

State or Territory.	Total number of lecturers on the State force.	Number of members of agricultural college and experiment station staffs engaged in institute work.	Number of days contributed to institute work by the agricultural college and experiment station staffs.	Total number of days of institutes held during the year.	Reports of proceedings.	
					Published.	Number of copies.
Alabama.....	12	16	64	24	No.....	.....
Alaska <sup>a</sup> .....					No.....	.....
Arizona.....	3	6	20	20	No.....	.....
Arkansas.....	6	7	7	40	No.....	.....
California.....	31	10	100	133	Yes.....	12,500
Colorado.....	22	16		81	No.....	.....
Connecticut.....	36	14	(b)	24	No.....	.....
Delaware.....	9	4	34	19	Yes.....	5,000
Florida.....	20	4	4	1	No.....	.....
Georgia.....	12	7	171	(b)	Yes.....	3,000
Hawaii.....	5	5	10	6	Yes.....	1,000
Idaho.....	12	5	25	5	No.....	.....
Illinois.....	107	30	250	260	Yes.....	20,000
Indiana.....	35	8	54	426	Yes.....	1,000
Iowa.....	14	15	(b)	170	No.....	.....
Kansas.....	28	15	304	185	No.....	.....
Kentucky.....	22	7	(b)	249	Yes.....	25,000
Louisiana.....	21	5	(b)	10	(b)	.....
Maine.....	27	3	7	33	Yes.....	6,000
Maryland.....	8	(b)	(b)	42	No.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	66	14	14	126	No.....	.....
Michigan.....	48	18	128	400	Yes.....	10,000
Minnesota.....	12	0	0	140	Yes.....	35,000
Mississippi.....	19	14	294	150	Yes.....	10,000
Missouri.....	26	11	(b)	247	Yes.....	10,000
Montana.....	21	13	205	76	Yes.....	5,000
Nebraska.....	33	21	763	226	No.....	.....
Nevada <sup>a</sup> .....					Yes.....	2,000
New Hampshire.....	14	4	16	16	Yes.....	.....
New Jersey.....	9	(b)	(b)	52	No.....	.....
New Mexico.....	11	3	143	24	No.....	.....
New York.....	61	20	190	344	Yes.....	15,000
North Carolina.....	26	5	80	124	Yes.....	30,000
North Dakota.....	8	2	42	46	Yes.....	10,000
Ohio.....	41	0	0	598	Yes.....	15,000
Oklahoma.....	7	3	(b)	62	No.....	.....
Oregon.....	14	2	200	65	No.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	56	7	103	740	Yes.....	10,000
Porto Rico <sup>a</sup> .....	5					
Rhode Island.....	17	11	(b)	7	No.....	.....
South Carolina.....	14	16	(b)	73	No.....	.....
South Dakota.....	13	5	58	127	No.....	.....
Tennessee.....	9	4	48	54	Yes.....	3,000
Texas <sup>a</sup> .....						
Utah.....	16	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Vermont.....	19	5	105	34	Yes.....	2,000
Virginia <sup>c</sup> .....	11	4	(b)	8	(b)	(b)
Washington.....	14	16	(b)	28	No.....	.....
West Virginia.....	31	3	(b)	216	No.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	23	1	1	123	Yes.....	60,000
Wyoming.....	10	7	96	19	No.....	.....
Total.....	1,084	386	3,556	5,858		290,500

<sup>a</sup> No institutes held.

<sup>b</sup> No report.

<sup>c</sup> Report for two districts only.

*Population of the several States and Territories in 1900, the total number of homes, the number and per cent of farm homes, and the approximate population in farm homes.*

State or Territory.	Population.	Total number of homes.	Number of farm homes.	Per cent of farm homes.	Approximate population in farm homes.
Alabama.....	1,828,697	374,765	217,461	58	1,060,644
Alaska.....	63,592	13,459	27	0.2	127
Arizona.....	122,931	29,875	7,391	24.7	30,362
Arkansas.....	1,311,564	265,238	176,017	66.4	870,878
California.....	1,485,053	341,781	71,119	20.8	308,891
Colorado.....	539,700	127,459	24,745	19.4	104,701
Connecticut.....	908,420	203,424	26,609	13.1	119,003
Delaware.....	184,735	39,446	9,677	24.5	45,260
Florida.....	528,542	117,001	40,965	35	184,989
Georgia.....	2,216,331	455,557	221,395	48.6	1,077,138
Hawaii.....	154,001	36,922	1,409	3.8	5,852
Idaho.....	161,772	37,491	17,153	45.8	74,091
Illinois.....	4,821,550	1,036,158	262,388	25.3	1,219,852
Indiana.....	2,516,462	571,513	221,451	38.7	973,870
Indian Territory.....	392,060	76,701	47,594	62.1	187,579
Iowa.....	2,231,853	480,878	223,525	46.5	1,037,811
Kansas.....	1,470,495	321,947	167,006	51.9	763,186
Kentucky.....	2,147,174	437,054	234,821	53.7	1,153,032
Louisiana.....	1,381,625	284,875	114,214	40.1	554,031
Maine.....	694,466	163,344	57,153	35	243,063
Maryland.....	1,188,044	242,331	47,089	19.4	230,430
Massachusetts.....	2,805,346	613,659	36,510	5.9	165,515
Michigan.....	2,420,982	548,094	202,457	36.9	893,342
Minnesota.....	1,751,394	342,658	152,393	44.5	779,470
Mississippi.....	1,551,270	318,948	221,110	69.3	1,075,030
Missouri.....	3,106,665	654,333	282,840	43.2	1,340,079
Montana.....	243,329	55,889	13,909	24.9	60,588
Nebraska.....	1,066,300	220,947	116,854	52.9	564,072
Nevada.....	42,335	11,190	2,164	19.3	8,170
New Hampshire.....	411,588	97,902	28,271	28.9	118,948
New Jersey.....	1,883,669	415,222	35,337	8.5	160,111
New Mexico.....	195,310	46,355	13,102	28.3	55,272
New York.....	7,268,894	1,634,523	227,822	13.9	1,010,376
North Carolina.....	1,893,810	370,072	223,831	60.5	1,145,755
North Dakota.....	319,146	64,690	44,112	68.2	217,657
Ohio.....	4,157,545	944,433	280,068	29.7	1,237,790
Oklahoma.....	398,331	86,908	63,094	72.6	289,188
Oregon.....	413,536	91,214	36,156	39.6	163,761
Pennsylvania.....	6,302,115	1,320,025	225,565	17.1	1,077,660
Rhode Island.....	428,556	94,179	5,638	6	25,713
South Carolina.....	1,340,316	269,864	152,993	56.7	759,959
South Dakota.....	401,570	83,536	51,937	62.2	249,776
Tennessee.....	2,020,616	402,536	226,027	56.2	1,135,585
Texas.....	3,048,710	589,291	341,889	58	1,768,251
Utah.....	276,749	56,196	19,529	34.8	96,308
Vermont.....	343,641	81,462	32,871	40.4	138,830
Virginia.....	1,854,184	364,517	170,412	46.8	867,758
Washington.....	518,103	113,086	33,931	30	155,430
West Virginia.....	958,800	186,291	94,566	50.8	457,070
Wisconsin.....	2,069,042	436,063	169,531	39.8	823,478
Wyoming.....	92,531	20,116	5,939	29.5	27,296
Total.....	75,933,450	16,191,418	5,700,067	1,908.4	26,143,078
Average.....				37.4	